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custoin.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid, Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk, RATES OF AUVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations an advertisements.
Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, an less accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12% cents for each continuance; each chauge considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat. Advertisement-inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, but he Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price. nmunication will be inserted, anless accompanied by

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1858.

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.-The Cincinnati speculators are busily engaged in pressing upon Congress their scheme of constructing a canal around the falls of the Ohio on the Indiana side of the river. The objects of this movement are well understood here and at Cincinnati, and they ought to be as well understood at Washington. The agitators of this scheme care nothing for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio river. They would fain magnify these obstructions and stop the navigation altogether to aid the consummation of their plans. Already they have succeeded in delaying for three years the acceptance of the Louisville and Portland canal by the Federal Government, and its consequent enlargement to accommodate all the requirements of the river commerce. All they want, all they hope for, is an apprepriation by Congress in aid of their project, merely for the purpose of filling their pockets out of the contract. This is so notoriously true that any member of Congress who will investigate the facts will be easily convinced that the proposition for a canal on the Indiana side is not only wholly unnecessary, but that it possesses no intrinsic merits whatever.

There can be no question that a canal across the arc of a circle is shorter than one across its periphery. If no canal around the falls had been constructed, and the question of the construction of one were now presented for the first time, there would be no donbt that it would be done on this side of the river at much less expense and with much less inconvenience and detention to commerce than on the Indiana side, but we have on this side a canal already built, that is nearly sufficient for the expeditious passage of all the boats that ply upon the river. With the view to the enlargement and adaptation of this canal to all sizes of boats navigating the Western rivers, and the reduction of the tolls upon it, and eventually to render it free of tolls altogether, three years ago it was tendered to the United States, but as yet it has not been received. The reports of competent engineers have shown that it can be made to subserve every purpose intended by the canal proposed on the Indiana side, at a cost much less than the smallest estimate for a new canal, and, on account of the delay of the Genecal Government to receive it, the board of directors have determined to enlarge it, and make it what they proposed it should be made by the United States, if the authorities had seen proper to accept their liberal proposition. They have procured from the State Legislature an amendment of their charter, authorizing the canal company to construct with the revenues and on the credit of the corporation, a branch canal sufficient to pass the largest class of steam vessels navigating the Ohio river; and investing the company with all the power and authority to acquire and hold the necessary lands for the branch and to construct the same, vested by the charter and amendments for the construction of the original canal; and all the provisions of the original charter and amendments are made as applicable to the branch as to the original canal.

From the subjoined extracts from the recent report of the superintendent, E. Lockhart, Esq, it will be seen that the company design to put into immediate execution the powers granted by this amendment. Mr. Lockhart says:

The Board, thus clothed with full authority to go on with the work, intend to commence the construc-tion of the branch canal this spring. They have provided them-elves with a plan of the new locks, and are only awaiting good weather to make a be-ginning. The charter authorizes them to borrow ginning. The charter authorizes them to borrow money on the credit of the company to the extent of a million of dollars. The navigation of the canal through the present locks will not be in the least interrapted by the construction of the branch. The money now in the treasury of the company, with the accruing tolls, will first be used, and, when exhausted, a loan will probably be resorted to, and the work accruing tolls, will first be used, and, when exhausted, a loan will probably be resorted to, and the work will be carried on to completion as speedily as possible. The work will probably cost five hundred thousand dollars, and will require two years for its completion; in which time the tolls will pay about two hundred thousand dollars, requiring three hundred thousand dollars to be raised by loan, which can easily be done on the credit of the company. Thus it will be seen that the company has

ample resources to carry this important work to speedy completion, and you may rest assured it will be promptly donc.

The branch canal will prove a great relief to commerce. Since the widening and deepening of the canal in 1856, there are not many boats navigating the Ohio ri er that might not pass through it if the locks were large enough to let them into it. The branch locks will be large enough to admit the largest class of boats. It only remains, then, to widen the canal above the locks, to give it the full capacity required by the wants of commerce. Were it not for the efforts and influence of those aiming for a canal on the Indiana side, we might doubtless obtain aid from Congress to carry on our work. Of this, however, we begin to despair, and shall rely on our own resources, and go on with the work in good earnest.

This proposed branch canal will unquestionably supply all the requirements of Ohio river navigation, and will effectually dispense with the necessity and in fact with every shadow of excuse for the construction of another canal on the Indiana side of the river. It has received the expressed approbation of the steamboatmen, merchants, and manufacturers on the upper part of the river, and in fact of all or very nearly all of those who are directly interested in the navigation of the river. The contemplated improvements would long ago have been completed and the canal would have been permanently vested in the hands of the Federal Government if it had not been for the importunate efforts of those who are interested in the new canal scheme. They are working for their own individual interests. They are more anxious, as says the Cincinnati Commercial, to make an excavation in the public treasury than to dig into the bank of the Ohio river. It would be better for the public interest to pay off all the demands and expectations of these harpies and let the Louisville and Portland Canal be improved and fitted for the accommodation of all classes of boats than to keep this great work languishing in the way it has been kept for the last three years. The work will now be done by the company which might have been done by the Government and the canal rendered free of toll. When it is done, the speculators will be defeated and the Government will be brought to its senses, and the public interests may then be subserved.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFEDERACY. - The question of uniting the Canadas and the British possessions in North America in an independent confederacy has been mooted for some time past on both sides of the Atlantic. The Home Government is not averse to the consummation of the project, but has signified its willingness that it shall be accomplished even should it lead ultimately to final separation from England. Recently the authorities of Nova Scotia have opened a negotiation with the other provinces iu relation to the proposed confederation, and the question is now fairly presented for consideration and discussion. The Canadian press is divided as to the propriety of the movement.

The proposed confederation would consist of six

provinces and three territories, as follows:	
Sq. Miles.	Popul'n.
Canada Fast 201,980 Canada West 148,832 New Brunswick 27,700 Newfoundland 95,913 Nova Scotia 18,746 Prince Edward's Island 2,134	890,261 952,004 193,800 101,600 276,117 62,678
Total of Provinces. 435,314 Hudeon Bay Territory 2,480,000 Lubrador. 5,600 Vancouver Island 8,600	2,476,460 180,000 100,000 2,000
Final and the state of the stat	0 550 450

The extent of territory is nearly equal to that of the entire United States, and although the climate in general is severe, yet the soil in many vast regions is very rich and productive, and there can be no doubt that the new empire or republic, as the case may be, would become a mighty power of the American con-

tinent. This movement may be the first step toward the amicable annexation of these provinces and territories to the United States, an event that would soon be followed and may even be preceded functionaries. v the addition of Mexico and Central America, and will ultimately lead to the consolidation of the whole North American continent under one Federal Gov-

THE MONEY MARKET .- No difficulty is experienced in negotiating good paper, but anything not A No. 1 is thrown out by the banks. Bills on the Sonth, especially such as are based on produce, are preferred. Those who have not that description of paper find it very difficult to effect negotiations, and have to resort out-of doors, where the rates take a wide range. Eastern exchange is dull. The banks and brokers are selling it at 3/4 premium, but out ofdoors it has been bought at 1/2 prem. The brokers buy it at 1/4 prem. There is also very little demand for New Orleans, and the rates are unsettled-say from 1/2 to 1 premium. Gold is sold by the brokers at % preminm and they bny it at 1/4 premium.

Uncurrent money has a tendency to improve. The notes of the old Tennessee banks as well as all the sound free banks are now only 2 per cent discount: Illinois notes 2@3 discount; Indiana free banks par to 1 discount; Indiana State Bank par to 1/4 dis-

The beautiful private mansion of Andrew Buchanan, Esq., on the corner of Tenth and Magazine streets, made a narrow escape from destruction by fire yesterday morning. About 6 o'clock flames were seeu issuing from the attic. The workmen in the Broadway Mills discovered it, and immediately set to work to extinguish it. The steam-engine was there very promptly and threw a little water. The damage is slight. It is supposed that the fire originated from a defective flue.

CANDLE FACTORY SOLD .- The extensive candle factory of Smith, Russell, & Co. was sold yesterday by auction for \$63,000. Mr. C. Q. Armstrong was the purchaser. It is understood that other parties are concerned in the purchase. There were several parties bidding on it, which was quite spirited. The first bid was \$40,000. The price it realized exceeded all anticipations. It is a splendid establishment and fully worth every cent it brought.

Two Irishmen named Donnelly and Ryan got into a fight at the wharf last evening. Ryan cut Donnelly severely about the head. Both were locked up.

A negro belonging to Mr. Thornberry cut another owned by Mr. Nally. The injuries are not fatal. The former was arrested.

We are indebted to Mr. Fish Henry, Adams & Co.'s Lexington messenger, for a Cincinnati paper RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river had risen 7 inches in the twenty-four nours ending last evening, making 6 feet 9 inches water in the canal by the mark and nearly 5 feet on the falls. The river and nearly all its tributaries are rising from Pittsburg down. The David Gibson, which is still aground on the falls, will doubtless float off in a day or two. Weather pleasant.

Steamer Princess Sunk .- Mr. A. J. Kriel, the cell brated steamboat butcher in this city, received a dispatch from Evansville yesterday, which stated that the steamer Princess was sunk at Raleigh. She was from Cincinnati bound to Nashville, and heavily laden. No lives lost. The Princess was built here a year and a half ago, and was owned by her commander, Capt. Aikin.

P. S. We learn since from an officer of the Woodford that the sinking of the Princess was caused by having come into collision with the Great Western. The latter systained little or no damage and is on her way up. When the Woodford passed the Princess, her crew were engaged in getting out freight. The water was over her cabin floor.

Still Later .- A dispate 1 under the telegraph head gives further particulars.

The Woodford,-This splendid steamer arrived last night. Messrs. McLaughlin, Benedict, and Creal have our thanks for late dates and copies of the manifest and memoraudum. The W. came up in seven days. She will return to New Orleans tomorrow evening.

The R. J. Ward and the Republic left for New Orleans last evening. The E. H. Fairchild started on Sunday. The Peter Tellon will not start out till Wednesday evening.

We are indebted to Mr. Joe Sargent, of the Time, and Mr. Garner, of the John Briggs, for their manifests. The Briggs is the packet for Evansville today. She is a fine boat. The Time will return to the Tennessee river on Thursday.

For Memphis and New Orleans .- The elegant packet Southerner, Capt. Triplett, will leave for Memphis and intermediate ports this evening. The S. will also take passengers for any point on the Mississippi river below Memphis and transfer them to one of the New Orleans packets at Memphis. Capt. Triplett, and Messrs. Archer and Smith, the clerks, are favorably known and popular with trav-

The Imperial .- This magnificent new steamer is completed and is now ready to load. She will leave for New Orleans on Thursday. She is lying between Fifth and Sixth streets.

The II. D. Newcomb is due from New Orleans The Newcomb is advertised to leave to-morrow eve-

The fine steamer Gladitor is at Strader's wharf and will leave for Pittsburg this evening.

The Superior is the mailboat for Cincinnati today, and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

Facts are everywhere coming to light, which show that a great many persons living in this country, generally foreigners, are engaged in the African slave trade, although our laws make it piracy. If they can be caught by nobody else, our sympathies would not be very deeply excited if the Congocs were to catch them and set them to work for a time under black drivers.

The Chamberlin tracts of land were sold by the chancery marshal vesterday. The tract of 1381/2 acres, sold in various lots, averaged \$137 per

The 160-acre tract of low, wet woodland sold at \$43 per scre.

What is the chief end of an Alderman?

New York Paper. It would probably be much more easy than polite to say what is the "chief end" of those well fed

At Todd's Warehouse, of which Messrs. Newmau & Co. are proprietors, a hogsnead or leaf to bacco, raised by J. Hiner, of Green county, sold on Saturday at the handsome price of \$10 50 per hundred.

Mr. Wade—I am glad for the honor of his predecessor that isn't his name; but who is this fugitive from justice who flees to this place, where everything the live at home congregates? and who is now mau & Co. are proprietors, a hogshead of leaf to-

A Cincinnati paper says that "rogues find no quarter" there. Probably that's so. They might earch half the pockets in the place and find no

Mr. Potter, the Representative from Wisconsin, who niled off the wig of Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, is a sor f John Potter, Esq., of Augusta, Me.--Exchange paper Why not write the full biography of the man who performed so very remarkable a feat?

DROWNED .- A deckhand on the steamer Peter Tellon, lying at Portland, fell overboard night before last and was drowned. We did not learn his

KANSAS CITY, March 3, 1858.

MESSES. EDITORS: This place is in the center of one of the richest valleys in the West. The citizens seem to be doing a prosperous business. The best feelings exist. No man's religion or politics are brought in question. An emigrant would not know whether he was in a slave or a free State. Our population is about 5,000; 1,000 of whom are Irishmen, 400 Germans, a few from Eugland, Wales, France, and other foreign countries, and the balance from every State in the Union. The Northern emifrom every State in the Union. The Northern emigration to this place will be large this season. The wants of the country require about 2,000 German families to cultivate vegetables, fowls, pigs, and the grape. I know of no country that offers as many inducements to that class of people. If you can send two or three thousand families, send them up. They will meet a hearty welcome in Missouri. Peace prevails in the Territory. Yours truly, F. A. RICE.

[For the Louisville Journal.]
ROCK OIL IN COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION. MESSES. EDITORS: A severe case of cough, bordering on consumption, has lately come under my notice that was relieved by the American Rock oil. notice that was relieved by the American Rock oil. I had before heard of its great virtues in such pnl-monary complaints, and wish to make it known through the medium of your valuable paper, that others thus afflicted may give it a trial. I have no doubt of its superiority over the famons cod liver oil, so extensively used. The Rock Oil I speak of is put up by Reynolds & Co. Mr. Reynolds lives near Paducah, Ky., and keeps plenty of it on hand, and there may be depositories of it elsewhere. H.

THE UNION BANK DEFALCATION.—Jacob H. Mott, who was arrested as a party to the defalcation in the Union Bank, was last night delivered to the custody of the sheriff and confined in the Eldridge street of the sheriff and connied in the Endrings street jail. It is inderstood that the criminal proceedings against the prisoner are, or will be, abandoned, and that civil process will be resorted to to recover the money charged against him.—N. Y. Post, Friday.

From this morning's Journal.] ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

NEW YORK, March 15.

The steamer Star of the West has arrived with California dates to the 20th nlt. She brings \$1,-300,000 in treasure and 200 passengers. The Star of the West connected with the J. L. Stephens, which brought down to Panama \$1,600,000

Stephens, which bronght down to l'anama \$1,000,000 in treasure.

The principal consignees are: Wells, Fargo, & Co., \$460,000; Howland & Co., Aspinwall, \$100,000; A. Belmont, \$64,000; Freeman & Co., \$58,000; Exchange Bank, \$53,000; James Patrick, \$50,000.

The sloop-of-war Jamestown and the British stermer Leopard were at Aspinwall when the Star of the West sailed.

The United States steamer Fulton sailed on the 6th for San Juan with dispatches for the United States Minister of Nicaragua.

The California Legislature transacted no business of interest.

The Sacramento slave case has been decided. The

ave was handed over to the claimants. The Iudians of Tuolumne county have been mur-

The fiddans of Tuolumne county have been murdering the whites.

Two telegraph lines have been projected to run through the southern part of the State.

The counties of Yuba, Sutter, Youlo, and Solano offer to raise six hundred and fifty thousand dollars toward a railroad between Mariasville and Benicia.

The small-pox has been committing some ravages at the United States Marine Hospital.

The fright Marinac has arrived at Talechama.

at the United States Marine Hospital.

The frigate Merrimac has arrived at Taleohama.
The civil war in Peru continues. The capture of
Areguippa, by Castilla, is momentarily expected.
The American ship Lizzie Thompson and the bark
Georgiana have been seized at the Chincha Islands
and taken to Cuba. The demand of the American
Minister for their liberation has been refused.

The American bark Doreas Yeaton has been boarded by the boat of a Chilian war steamer. The American Minister demanded satisfaction for the

insult.

The Merrimac is expected shortly.

The Governor of Sonora had called upon the people to exterminate Gandara and his robber followers. The latter had beaten the Government troops, causing great destruction of life.

Lit was said the Mormous were about to emigrate to Northern Mexico. The report is doubtful.

Lieut. Taes a seended the Colorado a hundred and fifty miles above Fort Yuma, when the steamer got aground. A light draught boat had gone two hundred miles further, to the white settlements.

The Nicaraguan Government have denationalized Weller and his followers.

Walker and his followers. Gen. Lamar forgot his credentials, and the government to which he is accredited declined to receive him unofficially until the necessary documents are

XXXVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Monday's Proceedings-Conclude

Washington, March 15. Senute.—Mr. Broderick, in continuation of his remarks in regard to the New York Herald, said:
When the article comes to the knowledge of the edi-

when the arche comes to the knowledge of the edi-tor, it will, doubtless, be disapproved.

Mr. Bigler said he was not responsible for news-paragraphs. He came into the chamber on Saturday under mistaken apprehensions of what had passed, and attempted to defeud himself against what he considered wrong imputations, well con-vinced that, when he said the Senator from Illinois discussed the question, it would be found that there was no essential variation.

Mr. Wade resumed, saying that the Senator from Pennsylvania was mistaken in supposing that he (Wade) had attempted to make out a difference between the Senator and the Democratic party. It was not so. On the contrary, he thought that he and the President are as politically alike as the Siamese Twias and so with the whole Democratic parameters.

Arr. Wade recapitulated the circumstances attending the formation of the Topeka constitution, contending for legality. The President, he said, had denounced the framers of this constitution as rebels. denounced the framers of this constitution as rebels. If so, there are many more such in Kansas. He stood there as their champion. If they were rebels, so were a majority of the Honse of Representatives. So was he. Mr. Cass was a traitor for presenting that constitution to the Senate. It seemed that everybody who would not submit to be trampled upon by border ruffianism are to be denounced as traitors. If this sort of thing is continued he said there would be civil war.

there would be civil war.

Mr. W. continued to discuss the various points alleged against the free State proceedings in Kansas, replying to each by appropriate arguments. He next took up Lecompton, examining its features and declaring the slavery clauses as Peter Funk operations, not binding on the people. Alluding to there would be civil war. the president of the Lecompton convention, he asked who is this John C. Calhoun? [A Senator—John Calhoun.]

too vile to live at home congregates? and who is now sitting at some public house in this city with the destiny of a great State in his pocket. Somebody has said that "cotton is king." Its a mistake. John Calhouu is king, In conclusion, Mr. Wade said: You can no more force a State into the Union with a constitution not of their choice than you can with a constitution not of their choice than you can with a constitution not of their choice than you can force a State out of the Union. Both doctrines are revolutionary and distateful to the American people. What has been said about an enabling act deceives nobody. He would not admit the necessity of an enabling act. The people themselves will settle the whole matter in three days, if permitted. Say to the people: choose your own constitution. In one hour there will be peace. The opposite course will lead—God knows where.

lead—God knows where.

Mr. Mason commenced by saying that when, at the close of the American Revolution, the several States met in convention to consult together, many disturbing questions were subjects of debate, but at the bottom of all, the most disturbing of all was that of African bondage. It was discussed to determine whether it should form an element of political power, and was finally guaranteed to the States where it existed that it should form an element of political power. The attempts in 1820 to exclude Missouri it existed that it should form an element of pointean power. The attempts in 1820 to exclude Missouri from the Union because of slavery, was a struggle to impair the power of the South. She was finally admitted, but only on condition, as known to the constitution, named in the establishment of the 36 30 line The South had believed ever since that

constitution, named in the establishment of the 36 and 10 line. The South had believed ever since that compromise was noconstitutional, but was acquiesced in, and now Senators speak of it as a sacred compact; and when it was proposed as a measure to extend that line to the Pacilic, every Northern vote was against the proposal. They exhumed from the dust the ordinance of '87 against it.

Mr. Mason here quoted from Madison to show that the ordinance had reference only to prevent African slave import trade into the Northwest Territories. He proceeded at great length to trace out the progressive steps of aggressions on slavery from the Revolution to the Dred Scott decision. On alluding to the latter he quoted Chief Justice Marshall, who once said: "The greatest curse an angry God could leave an erring people was a dependent judiciary," and yet, said Mr. Mason, the Senator from New York talks of reorganizing the courts so as to make them sectional, and subservient to the fluctuations of political parties.

Mr. Seward replied that he had been engaged in preparing a measure to organize the Supreme and Circuit Courts in such a way as to secure the better administration of justice and greater dispatch of business. It will be conservative in its character, and at the same time just. He added that he hoped the principles of the Court will be bronght in conformity with the constitution of the United States and the principles of humanity and justice.

Mr. Mason proceeded to answer the Senators who had denied the right of property in man asking: What is an indentured apprentice? There is a right of property in his service and time. Slavery is but

a similar right for life. Quoting from a Maine news

a similar right for life. Quoting from a Maine newspaper an instance where a poor person was said to have been sold at auction, he claimed it as an acknowledgment of the right of property in man.

Mr. Fessenden explained that the case was a mere contract to support at the lowest rate a poor person unable to work; and also quoted Blackstone defining property as based on the gift of dominion over all things given by the Almighty to man.

Mr. Mason replied that the statement was natural, as Blackstone was writing a history of common law, while we must go back for the origin of property to the normal state of the African. Slavery.

law, while we must go back for the origin of property to the normal state of the African. Slavery, he contended, improves his condition, and his bondage in this country, in its superiority over his original state in Africa, may be compared to the highest over the lowest type of civilization. Whenever he was left to himself he relapsed into barbarism. When freed he degenerated, for all the incentives that belong to the white man are utterly lost on him. The law of emigration is the law of nature. The African goes into the climate where his labor is most advantageous; he can't live in a Northern climate.

African goes into the chimate where his labor is most advantageous; he can't live in a Northern climate, and if he could, his labor would be of little value.

What purpose, he asked, have Senators in agitating this question? There can be but one answer. Because it is resistance to that feature of the Constitution which makes slavery an element of political power; take away that and here will be no further opposition to the admission of Kansas.

Referring to the phiecitoms to this admission.

Referring to the objections to this admission, Mr. Mason alluded to the fact that there was no objec-tion to the admission of Minnesota, though she had

Mason allinded to the fact that there was no objection to the admission of Minnesota, though she had no constitution at all.

Mr. Seward asked: Will the Senator undertake to say that any part of the people of Minnesota object to admission under her constitution?

Mr. Mason answered, he had no official knowledge that any part of the people of Kansas object to admission under her constitution. He then proceeded to show the irregularity of the elections in Minnesota; but for himself, he continued, glad as he would be to see slave States increasing as fast as free States, he was not prepared to vote against the admission of a State lecause she is free, and he thought there would be no objection on the part of any gentlemen representing slave States. In concluding, Mr. Mason referred to Mr. Seward's threat that there should be no more slave States. The battle, he tells us, is fought. A significant warning. He would tell that gentleman that the battle is not fought, not won; it is but just begnn. The direct issue is, you shall have no more slave States. I know how it will result; but if a vote on Kansas is to consign all who give it to political death, it will take no prophet to foretell how long the Union will last. He wished the people of this country could only look at things as they are. Our Government is susceptible of infinite expansion. What, he asked, is our Federal Government? A confederation of organized States. If one State should tall out of that conf-deration, she would still be perfect in her organization, with all the attributes of government. If the General Government would but remit to the several States the exclusive jurisdiction of their own affairs, although their number might increase to an hundred, all would revolve harmonionsly around the central Government. Yet it is attempted to get up a political party by crushing out one of the greatest instruments of civilization—African bondage.

Senate still in session.

House—Humphrey Marshall replied, defending the Louisville and Portland Canal Company

conditions which she had not performed. He thought Indiana interests had prompted this attack on the

After further discussion Mr. English's resolution

Several private dills also passed.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to prevent an nn16238347 surplus in the Treasury, and to equalize
grants of land among the several States. Referred. He also asked consent to introduce a bill for the ad-

nission of Kansas. Not granted
Mr. Wright, of Ga., introduced a homestead bill.
Mr. Leiter introduced a bill providing for the elecon of post-masters by the people. Referred.
A resolution was also introduced, calling on the

President to inform the House what members of the 33d Congress, who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska act, were subsequently appointed to office under the late or present administration. St. Louis, March 15.

Late arrivals from Kansas state that the anti-Topekaites triumphed at the Free State convention at Leavenworth and succeeded in nominating candidates for the constitutional convention. The Douglates for the constitutional convention. The Poug-las Democratic ticket was also nominated.

The election of the 9th passed off quietly, as far

notwithstanding the proclamation of Gov. Denver

against it.
Bocock, the anti-Topeka candidate, was elected Mayor of Lawrence by a large majority.
All quiet at Fort Scott. Gm-House Burnt .- The gin house of our towns-

man, Warren W. Peden, on his plantation 9 miles northeast from Tuscumbia, was burned, together with some 60 bales of cotton, on Monday morning, March 1st. Loss near \$6,000. The fire was undoubtedly caused by incendiarism.

Tuscumbla Alabamian, March 12. MEMOBANDA. - Steamer Woodford left New Orleans on Monday, the 8th inst. H. D. Newcomb ln port. 9th-met

Pacific at Morganza. 10th-met Fanny Bullitt at St. Joseph's; John Raine at Warrenton. 11th-met Jas. Montomery at Napoleon. 13th-met Antelope at Island 18: Emprese at Hickman. 14th-met Baltic at Caledonia; Diana at Paducah.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS.

Telegraph No. 3, Cin. Arkansas, Memphis. Pocahontas, N. O. Gladiator, Stenbenville.

Queen City, N. O. Ohlo, N. O. M. ses Greenwood, N. O. Scloto No. 2, Henderson, John Briggs, Evansville. DEPARTURES.

Telegraph No. 3, Cin. Arkansas, Cin. Pocahontas, Cin. Queen City, Cin. Ohlo, Cin. Moses Greenwood, Cin. Scioto No. 3, Henderson.
R. J. Ward, N. O.
Fashion, St. Louis.
Republic, N. O.
W. A. Eaves, Ky. River.

RECEIPTS.

Per Time from Florence—29 bales cotton, 5 bbls lard, Nock, W & Co; 42 bales cotton, Brady & Davis; 12 do do, 1 hhd tobacco, Carvin, Bell, & Co; 9 bales cotton, Trabue; 3 bags rags, Duponts; 54 do do, Wilder; 2 bales cotton, Smith; 1 do do, Prather; 2 do do, Wilder; 2 bales cotton, Smith; 1 do do, Warren; 2 do do, Morgomery; 16 bbls bers, 3 bales peltry, 6 rolls leather, 1 cop, er still, 35 bags yarn, 1 bale cotton, order; 25 bags peannts, Cim. Discharged 220 bales cotton and 11 bhds tobacco at Faducah.

Per John Briggs from Evansville—100 sacks corn, Peter & Buchanan; 12 hhds tobacco, Spratt & Harper; I do do, Castleman; 12 bast rage, sdrs, owners; 13 bales batting, 35 bbls flour, T Anderson.

por nour, 1 Anderson.

Per Telegraph from Cincinnati— bble seed. Erandels; 10 do do, Howard; 1,400 bdls paper, Duponts; 7 bbls seed. L& F Railroad; 50 boiler plates, 2 do heads, 3 kegs rivers, sdrs, Pierce & Moore, 55 bbls whisky, Armstrong; 40 do onion sets, Clifford.

Per (Indiator from Wheeling—250 bags coffee, Rawson, Cood & Todd; 106 do do, Allen; 154 kegs nails, 82 bbis fish, Curd; sdrs, order. Per Emma Dean from Carrollton—106 bbls whisky, Snyder; 20 do do, Dumesnii; 100 bags meaf order; 10 hols to-bacco, warehonee; 10 fine horses, Robbins; 82 dos brooms, order; 21 bales hay, Clifford; 20 bbls flour, Morrison; 106 do apples, 14 do beer, 50 do potatoes, 33 bxs starch, 10 reels rope, 5 plows, 4 bags beans, 2 bdls furs, 2 bbls butter, 3 bbls seed, 4 do sdra, 6 bxs eggs, 5 sacks onlons, 110 pkgs seeds, order.

order.

Per Woodford from New Orleans—10 bxs oranges, lemons, 4 tos ocoa nuts, Bradas & Scholiz; 3l bxs tin, dy & Davis; 2 bbis meal, 1 hhd sucar, Castlemans & Too 10 bags corn, Bartley; 5 bbif and 2 hf do molasses, Ad 227 sacks corn, wire, order, 3a hhds sugar, 16 do potate bbis molasses, Cin; 4 hhds sugar, 16 bbis molasses, Cin; 4 hhds sugar, 16 bbis molasses, Cin; 5 bbis molasses, Cin; 5 bbis molasses, Mad.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1858.

INSCIPLICIENT PREPAYMENTS OF POSTAGE BY THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL,-The Post Office Department of Prussia, having directed the attention of the Postmaster General to the circumstance that large numbers of letters are received in the mails from the United States which have been partially prepaid by the senders, and are in consequence charged to the receivers as wholly unpaid, we are requested to state, for the information of the public, and particularly these having correspondence with Germany by the Prussian closed mail, that the provisions of the United States and Prussian postal convention require that the postage on letters transmitted between the two countries shall either be fully prepaid or wholly unpaid.

The combined single rate of postage between the United States and its Territories and Prussia, including all the States belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union, is 30 cents on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight, of which prepayment in advance is optional in either country; but it is not permitted to pay less than the whole combined rate.

The postage on a letter or packet above half an cunce, and not over one onnce, is 60 cents; above an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, \$1 20; and so on, an additional 60 cents being charged for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. Persons, therefore, mailing letters for transmis, sion in the Prussian closed mail should be particu lar to prepay the full postage, or none at all.

THE SUEZ CANAL .- The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, of February 10th, says: "The great undertaking of cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Sucz -an enterprise favored by the traditions of the past and urged by the wants of the present-is gaining supporters in the Turkish capital. M. De Lesseps, hitherto sustained by popular opinion thoughout Europe, not excepting England, has now also received encouragement from America. The Americans are a practical people; freedom of the seas and marine highways they have always contended for-they took the initiative for the abolition of the Sound dues, and are true to their interests in Turkey. The American charge des affaires in Constantinople, Mr. Brown, has tendered to Mr. Lesseps the assurance of his cordial support, and declared that, in case England should take any positive steps to prevent the accomplishment of his project-a project in which all nations must feel an interest-he should consider it his duty to present a written protest to the Divan, in the name of his government."

BATTLE AT FORT SMITH .- For some reason not stated, the police of the town of Fort Smith, Ark. were attacked and fired on, on the night of Saturday, the 27th ult., by a gang of United States troops. The police returned the fire, driving the troops to the Fort with six men wounded.

THE SUMNER COURT MARTIAL.-The report of the proceedings of the court martial, now sitting upon Col. Summer at Carlisle Barracks, gives a complete view of the difficulty between that officer and Gen. Harney.

It appears that, so far as present proceedings are concerned, it arose in November last, at the Fort Leavenworth court martial, when Col. Summer obperced to Gen. Harney as a member of the court martial by which he was fo be tried, ou the ground that he was prejudiced against him. Gen. Harney, in reply, acknowledged the charge, saying that he "never had any, or very little, respect for Colenel Sumner as a seldier," and adding his opinion that "if improper and untrue statements had not been made to the Secretary of War." Col. Sumner would "if improper and untrue statements had not been made to the Secretary of War," Col. Summer would have been brought to trial. In December Col. Summer addressed a note to Gen. Harney, which was followed by others from time to time, desiring an explanation upon two points: 1, whether, in his remarks, Gen. Harney intended any personal discrespect to him; and 2, whether he charged him with having made "improper and untrue statements" to the Secretary of War. To none of these notes did Gen. Harney youchsafe an answer, but sent them Gen. Harney vouchsafe an answer, but sent them all to the War Department; and, upon receipt of the note dated at Washington, Feb. 15, inviting him "to any place he might designate," he preferred charges against Col. Summer for having challenged him to fight a duel, and afterwards with having upbraided

him for refusing.

In defence, it is urged by Col. Sumner's counsel that the letter in question was not a challenge, but merely an invitation to go to some point away from the seat of government where the correspondence could be renewed. Witnesses were called to prove that this was Col. Sumner's intent in sending the

that this was Col. Sumner's intent in sending the letter.

As the case stands now, there seems to have been nothing improper in Col. Sumner's demand upon ten. Hurney. The latter had needlessly used language capable of a construction highly injurions and personally effensive to Col. Sumner; and the latter had a perfect right to demand from him an explanation of his meaning and intentions. Gen. Harney did not act the part of a soldier or a gentleman in refusing to answer this demand. If he did intend to speak disrespectfully of Col. S., he should have had the courage and the frankness to say so; if not, common justice required him to disayow such an incommon justice required him to disayou such an incommon justice required him to disayow such an incommon justice required him to disayow such an incommon justice required him to disayou such an incommon justice r had the courage and the frankness to say so; if not, common justice required him to disavow such an intent. He sheltered himself under his official position from making any reply, and took a dishonerable advantage of the technicalties of the law to inflict punishment upon Col. S. for having asked an explanation at his hauds.

What wer may be the result of the court-martial, the whole proceeding cannot fail very seriously to damage Gen. Harney's position, both with the army and the country at large.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 24th of February, says:

Three members of the Paris bar, belonging to the advanced Republican party, were arrested yester-day. Their names, I am told, are Maillard, who was one of the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, and a candidate at the last election in the Department of the Correzo; Vinkin, who was Deputy Procureur in Africa under the same regime; and Hubbard, who was imprisoned for three years for the Opéra Comique plot. Hardly six months have passed since his release. It is also said that an actor of the Odéon is under arrest. The cause of these arrests is probably some indiscreet or violent

Inaguage.

The Invalide Russe, in a long article, calls for the expulsion from England of refugees convicted or enspected of being mixed up with conspiracies. The article does not reproach England with maintains and the construction of the constr taining the right of asylum in general, but only with giving refuge to individuals who are notoriously the anthors or conspiracies and criminal agitations.

Burghary and Use of Chloroform.—Our citizens would do well to be upon their guard, especially those living in the suburbs; for it is plain that depredators of the most dangerous character are about.

1.14 This between 11 o'clock and daylight, the bouse of Mr. Thomas Miller, on the National road, the behaves the National Pool of the impacts have house of Mr. Thomas Miller, on the National road, was entered by thieves. None of the inmates have any recollection of a noise, but Mr. and Mrs. Miller remember a peculiar smell, in a dream as it were. Chloroform was administered by the burglars to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Sen., and an old lady in their sleeping apartments. Mr. Miller's pocket book, containing a small sum of money and drafts not yet matured to the amount of \$12,000, was carried off, together with his watch. In the morning the pocket book was found in an adjoining meadow, with the drafts—the latter being strewn upon the grass. See to the house fastenings and have the revolver meady.—Ohno Statesman.

[From the St. Louis Republican of Monday.] ARRIVAL FROM CAMP SCOTT.—Later News—Condition of the Army—The Mormons Fortifying the Principal Fasses—Snow—Indians Side with the Americans, 4%—Very unexpectedly, Mr. John Hartnett, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, arrived in this city Saturday night, from Camp Scott, He left that post on the 26th of January—Irringing us news from the army two or three weeks later than our direct advices.

onr direct advices.

At the time he left, so entire command was in very comfortable condition, enjoying excellent health, and, considering all things, getting along pleasantly. Only four deaths had occurred since pleasantly.

pleasantly. Only four deaths had occurred since the arrival of the command, and but one officer, Lieut. Smith, U. S. Infantry, was sick. They had plenty to eat, and, by a judicious supply of different kinds of food, the scinry was altogether avoided.

All intercourse between the Mormons of Salt Lake Valley and the troops at Camp Scott ceased after the 1st of January. It was, however, well established that the Mormons were actively employed in fortifying the most important passes leading to Salt Lake city, and that they intended to offer resistance to the advance of the army upon their city. It is admitted that the canons, fortified and in the possession of determined men, offer very great if not insurmountable obstacles to the march great if not insurmountable obstacles to the march of the troops; and it was seriously discussed in camp whether the march upon Salt Lake city should not be made by another route, a hundred miles longer in distance, but presenting fewer obstructions, and those of no serious magnitude. This, it was supposed, would be done, as soon as reinforcements, sundies, and particularly animals could be it was supposed, would be done, as soon as reinforcements, supplies, and particularly animals could be obtained. Col. Johnston calculated upon receiving this aid by the latter part of May or 1st of June. He had ordered the troops at Forts Lamine and Kearney to join him at the earliest possible period this spring, and they will move, it is understend, as soon as forage sufficient for the animals can be obtained.

It is satisfactory to know that the reports which represented that the Indians of that country were in the interest of, and would take sides with, the Mormons, are incorrect. A large party of the Utahs—two hundred in number of the principal Utals—two hundred in number of the principal men—had been in Camp Scott, wers well received by the Superintendent, who distributed presents to them, and assurances of peaceable intentions toward the Americans were given. Such was the general tenor of the information obtained from the traders among them. The Cheyennes on the route also professed a desire to be at peace with our people, acknowledging that they had been whipped by them. The Indians were not, however, so peaceably inclined toward each other; and as large numbers of the Cheyennes. Pawnees, and Sionx were in close the Cheyennes, Pawnees, and Sionx were in close proximity to each other, near O'Fallon's Bluff, a

fight was expected. The coldest weather experienced at Camp Scott put the inercury 14 degrees below zero at sunrise, but the days were usually warm and dry, and as the camp is favorably located in a valley, and wood was plenty, there was not a great deal of suffering from this cause. At no time had the snow been more than five or six inches deep there. A theater, under canvas, was one of the most pop-ular sources of amusement for the troops, and was well attended.

In his progress from Camp Scott, Mr. Hartuett's party found scarcely any snow until they got to the South Pass. On the south side of that Pass, the snow was from one and a half to three and a half feet deep for thirty miles. The crust of the snow was sufficient to bear the weight of the men, but the pack mules suffered terribly, breaking through the crust, and frequently stumbling and falling down. From that point to Fort Laramie there was no snow, but the weather was exceedingly cold. On the second day out from Laramie a general thaw commenced, and the road was muddy and full of water nntil they reached Fort Kearney. There the weather was warm and the road better. Grass may be expected at an earlier period than usual.

expected at an earlier period than usual. No mail had been received at Camp Scott since that of the 1st of October, which went out with Col. Cook's command. A solitary copy of the Republican found its way into the camp from Fort Laramie, and was in great demand. The mail of November 1st was met at Green river, and would get into camp on 30th January; that of the 1st of January was met at the foot of the Rocky Ridge on the 20th February, where they had abandoned their wagons, with the intention of packing their animals through to the South Pass; the mail of the 1st February was met on the 21st, six miles beyond A-h raary was met on the 21st, six miles beyond A.h. Hollow; and the mail of March four days out from Atchison. Those who have correspondence with Atchison. Those who have correspondence with Camp Scott can, from these figures, see what prospect there is of getting letters to and from that post. Mr. Hartnett's party had fifteen mules with them, and their animals, when they could not find dry grass, had to subsist on cotton wood and willow twigs. Mr. H. was accompanied by 'Messis. Livingston, John Kerr, R. Carter, Mr. Clark, and Peter Reue. Messis. Livingston and Kerr had in their possession an "express mail" from the army at Utah, which will be opened and distributed at Fort Leavenworth Leavenworth.

keg of gunpowder. He was in a wagon at the time, and his body was thrown to a great distance. The accident occurred some distance from the Fort, while

he was out on a trading expedition.

The Territorial Government was in rather a passive state at Camp Scott, waiting the movements which would take the officers to the seat of government at Great Salt Lake City. Col. Johnston was very popular with his command, comprising, with the volunteers, some two thousand three hundred men, and the most friendly relations existed between him and the civil division of the camp.

Notwithstanding the culpable delay of Congress in providing means and money for the troops which have been ordered to the assistance of Col. Johnhave been ordered to the assistance of Col. Johnston, and which, it is admitted, should have been done, the Administration has not been unmindful of its duty in this emergency. In three or four weeks, at least 3,000 troops will be en route from Fort Leavenworth, and every effort will be made to reach Camp Scott in the time indicated by Col. Johnston. But wo be to Congress, if, from their neglect, that succor should fail, and this gallant army be cut off. It is known to be in the contemplation of the Mormons to attack Camp Scott, if a favorable opportumons to attack Camp Scott, if a favorable opportunity is given them, before reinforcements ean arrive, and this fact ought to induce members to let "Bleeding Kansas" alone until all necessary appropriations are made for the Army.

[From the Special Correspondent of the London Tin THE INSTALLATION OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANTON.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANTON.

Yeb being safely caged in the Inflexible, and the authorities of the city being prisoners, the Plenipotentiaries being afraid that the city would be sacked by the populace, it was resolved therefore to formally reinstate Pehquie in his palace, and to assist him with a council of three, composed of two English officers and one French officer. Pehquie, the former Lieutenant Governor, is now Governor of Canton, and the Tartar General the Lieutenant Governor. The ceremony of installation took place January 9. The ceremony of installation took place January 9. At midnight large bodies of French and English troops defiled into the city. The residence of the Chinese Governors was strongly garrisoned; the Plenipotentiaries and their suites and the naval and military commanders assembled in the hall of audience. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were seated on a cost of dais the naval and military commanders. sort of dais, the naval and military commanders were seated on chairs at a right angle with the dais, and opposite those chairs were others left vacant for the Chinese. A throng of English and French offi-cers, a band, and colors filled up the hall. There were only three Chinamen spectators present. When Pehquie came in, the Plenii otentiaries advanced and received him, resuming their seats on the dais, and moved for him to take those assigned for him. Pehquie demarred, and caused a scene which lasted some minntes. Lord Elgin at last yielded and made way for the Chinaman next to him. With great satisfaction the mandarins enjoyed the victory granted to their pertinacity, and sat on seats of honor, taking preference of the English and French Admirals and the British Generals.

mirals and the British Generals.

Address of the English and French Plenipotentiaries.

Lord Elgin then addressed Pehquie sitting—We are assembled here to welcome your Excellency's return or your yamnn, and your resumption of the functions of your office, which have been interrupted. It is proper, however, that I should apprise your Excellency, and through your Excellency the inhabitants of Canton, that the Plenipotentiaries of

England and France and the Commander-in Chief of the allied forces are firmly resolved to retain military occupation of the city until all questions pending between our respective Governments and that of China shall have been firmly settled and determined between us, the high officers appointed by our Governments as servants, and plenipotentiaries of rank and powers whom His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China may see fit to appoint to treat with us. Any attempt, therefore, whether by force or fraud, whether by treachery or violence, to divest us of our possession of the city, will not fail to bring down upon its authors the most severe and signal punishment. I am, however, no less to and signal punishment. I am, however, no less to apprise your Excellency that it is equally our determination, when the questions to which I have referred shall have been so settled, to withdraw the military occupation of the city and restore it to the Imperial authorities. Meanwhile it is our sincere with the desire the period of our military occupation. Imperial authorities. Meanwhile it is our sineere wish that during the period of our military occupation the feelings of the people be respected, life and property protected, the good rewarded, and oftenders, whether native or foreign, punished. We are desirous to cooperate with your Excellency for those objects. With this view we have appointed a tribunal composed of officers of good character and discretion to act in concert with you. We hope that through the agency of this tribunal, confidence may be restored to the people, and the foundation made of a better understanding between foreigners and natives, so that henceforth all may pursue and natives, so that henceforth all may pursue their occupations in peace, and traffic together for their mutual advantage.

The address of the French plenipotentiary was to the same effect.

These addresses were successively translated to

Hisaddress was interpreted in so low a tone that the correspondent of the Times could not catch it. In his answer to the French plenipotentiary, Penquie said that man Yeh has been the cause of all the

If he had six headmen in his train, and if we all stood kidnapped men before him, he could not hold his head more haughtily. It is a huge, sensual, flat face. The profile is nearly straight from the eye brow to the chin. He wears his mar darin cap, his red button, and his peaceck's tail, but in other respects has the ordinary quilted blue tunic and loose breaches, the universal winter wear of this part of China. He seats himself in an armediate some China. He seats himself in an arm-chair, and some cannal. He seats nineself in an arm-chair, and some inferior mandarines, who have pressed in after him, stand round and make him a little court. The officers who fill the room are passing to and fro upon their duties, and of course refrain from staring at him. Yet no one can look upon that face without feeling that he is in the presence of an extraordinary upon. There is a ferreity about that restless. ry man. There is a ferocity about that restless, roving eye, which almost makes you shrink from it. It is the expression of a fierce and angry, but not courageous animal. While the long nails of his dirty fingers are trembling against the table, and his eyes are ranging into every part of the room, in search of every tace, his posse of dignity is too palpably: simulated to inspire respect, even if you could forget his deeds. But no one can look upon him with contempt.

thin with contempt.

The two Admirals and the Generals now arrive, and, after some salucations, which were naturally more embarrassing to the captors than the captive, the English Admiral inquired whether Mr. Choper, Seu., was still living. You will recollect the circumstances under which this gentleman was kidnapped. Yeh burst forth into a loud laugh, which sounded to every one present as though he were renapped. Ten burst forth into a fold laugh, which sounded to every one present as though he were recollecting and enjoying the recollections of this poor man's sufferings. When he had finished his cachinations, he replied, "I can't recollect about this man, but I will make inquiries to-morrow, and if he can be found you shall have him."

The disgust was at that moment so great, for many in the room had known and esteemed poor Cooper, that, if the audience could have decided matter, Yeh would have been taker

He was told that his answer was not courteous, and he replied that it was, at any rate, the only answer he should give.

After some further conversation, Yeh was sent on

board the ships.

Capture of the Treasury.—For six days the Western gate had been open, and exit had been denied to neither men, nor goods, nor treasure. Surely there could be nothing left to reward the captors. How can we strain our minds to comprehend the stolid, stupid confidence of these Chivese chickels? The treasury was full of silver—as full, probably, as it ever was. As many as fifty-two boxes, which a man could net singly lift, were found, and sixty-eight packets of solid ingoits. There was also a store-house of the most costly Mandaran fur dresses, lined with sables and rare furs, and there was a roou full of copper cash. Now a strange scene occurred The instructions were to bring away any bullion, but to touch nothing else. These orders were obeyed with a strange and self-denying fidelity. The soldiers and officers with difficulty turned their eyes away from the rich dresses. But how to remo Leavenworth.

About the time of the arrival at Fort Laramie Mr.

Garey, of the firm of Ward & Garey, settlers and traders at the Fort, was killed by the explosion of a who will be a recommendate of the firm of Ward & Garey, settlers and traders at the Fort, was killed by the explosion of a who will be a recommendate or the firm of the firm In a moment the crowd dispersed in search CHIID." of their bamboo poles, and in another moment there were a thousand volunteer Cantouese contending for the privilege of carrying for an enemy their city's treasure. With their stipulated strings of cash around their necks, away they trudged with the English soldiers and the sycee silver.

RIOT AT AN IRISH CATHOLIC FUNERAL-Fighting over the Body of the Deceased.—Yesterday atternoon, the Catholic graveyard, situated at Lick Run, was the scene of the most ontrageous proceedings that it has lately been our duty to chronicle. The funeral of W. F. Tiernay, one of the largest had for years among the Irish of this city, had reached the place of burial, when the friends of the deceased made the discovery that the grave prepared for the recep-tion of the body contained water of several inches in depth. They accordingly demanded that the coffin depth. They accordingly demanded that the coffin should be placed in a vault, and allowed to remain there until another grave could be dug. Another party declared that it made no difference whatever,

party declared that it made no difference whatever, and they urged that the coffin should be lowered into the grave immediately.

A struggle now began of the most outrageous character. The vault party having raised the coffin for the purpose of bearing it away to the vault were assaulted by the opposition, and in the struggle it fell to the ground and tumbled completely over One of the grave-party stood upon the coffin, and swore that he would blow the brains out of any "mon" who would attempt to remove it. The struggle was all the time going on between the parties. "mon" who would attempt to remove it. The struggle was all the time going on between the parties, and bloody noses and broken heads were the order of the hour. The women, among whom was the widow of the deceased, were in the greatest terror, and withdrew to the hacks in order to insure themselves against the missiles that were flying in every direction. The coffin itself, having been allowed to fail upon the stones, and dragged first one way and then another, was in a terrible condition. It was covered with mud, and exhibited other marks of the severest usage.

It was covered with mud, and exhibited other marks of the severest usage.

Thus matters stood, when, as darkness was approaching, the drivers of the hacks attendant at the funeral determined to leave the ground, which they did with such occupants as happened to be in them, among whom was our informant. What transpired afterward, or which party was victorious, we did not learn, the matter being still strongly contested at that time. Of course, as is usual in all such cases, whisky was at the bottom of the whole affair. The entire proceedings, however, are a stigma and a entire proceedings, however, are a stigma and a blot of the worst description, and deserved, had they occurred within the corporate limits of the city, the severest penalty of our laws, as they do the condemuation of the public in general. If the bodies of the dead cannot be interred without riot-ing and bloodshed over them and all this is sight. ing and bloodshed over them, and all this in sight of the relatives of the deceased, it will be as well for a detachment of the police to act as general aids for the occasion.—Cin. Times.

Alfred Marks, Esq., says: "My wife has been sorely afflicted with dyspepsia for the last year. During this time she had used so many medicines, which seemed to aggravate rather than remove the disease, that we almost despaired of her recovery. Living in the country, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day she seemed to be more enfeebled. With some difficulty, I persuaded her to take your Holland Bitters, which, I am happy to state, has completely cured her."

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

I HAVE purchased of Mr. T. M. Oliver his entire stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS and time CLOTHING, and bave taken the bouse recently occupied by him (No. 478 Main street, between Fourth and Fith) for the purpose of conducting a FIBST CLASS CLOTHING and FURNISHING business. In a few weeks my Spring and Sunnier Stock will be complete in everything persaining to the above business, and I would most respectfully invite my friends and the public generally to give me a call.

C. M. McCRAW, mH i&bl2 479 Main sl., between Fourth and Fifth.

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11.13&b12

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LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very resonable terms.

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PICTURES.

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HARRIS'S GALLERY

may 28 bly

NOTICE. The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resmmed business, he may be found, for the present, at the show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at pices to suit the times. Of heiser

Hats, Caps, & StrawGoods at Wholesale, We have a large and splendid assortment of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS at our old stand, 455 Main street, which we will sel-at lower prices than any other house in the

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st. Hats and Caps for Retailing.

CAPS for mea and tops for actualities,

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lowest.

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cuse and other coals, as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. nil6 j&b W. & H. CRITTENDEN. ANOTHER LARGE ARRIVAL New and Superb Spring Goods,

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Plain BeLaines, all colors;
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230 pieces English Prints, new style;
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In the above, with many other descriptions of fine goods, will be found the most desirable as well as elegant impoted to this market, which we shall offer at the lowest prices and at one price only.
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CHILDREN'S Cabs and Carriages.

AM agent for BAKER'S CABS and CARRIAGES, made in this city and warranted superior to any sold in this market, and at lower prices. Several entirely nestyles just finished and on sale at manufacturer's prices by

W. W. TALBOT, m15 b&j 98 Fonrtb st., between Market and Jefferso

AMERICAN PULPIT.

A NNALS OF THE AMERICAN PULPIT: or Commemorative Notices of Distinguished American Clergymen of the Presbyterian Cburch, from the early settlement of the country to the close of the year 1855, which is torical introduction, by Wm. B. Sprague. D. D., 2 vols. 8-5.0

istorical introduction, by Wm. B. Sprague. D. D., ols., \$3.00.
Christ a Friend, by Dr. Allams, \$1.
The Friends of Christ, by Dr. Allams, \$1.
English Hearts and English Hands, 75 cents.
Bertba and his Baptism, \$5 cents.
Just received and for sale by
M15 [&c]
Tbird street, near Market.

ELEGANT GOODS MARTIN & PENTON'S. Fourth street,

WHO are now in receipt of large invoices of rich SPRING and SUMMER DEESS GOODS, together with a general assortment of other very desirable goods—Elegant Tissues and Grenadines; Rich Flounced and Berege Robes; Plain and figured Bereges; De Laines, Cavellas, and Chintzes.

ELECANT SILKS,
Flounced, Aquille, and Bayadere.

EMBROIDERIES.
Lace, Swiss, Jaconet, Linen, and Pique, in Collars, Sets. Bands, &c.

SIIAWLS AND SCARFS, Broche, Stella, and DeLaine, all colors. Point, Scarf, Ruffled, and Squares.

BOYS' AND SERVANTS' WEAR.

A fine line of everything desirables.

MOURNING GOODS
of every description needful for a full outfit MARTIN & PENTON. mil j&b 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson

To THE LADIES. - We would state that G. B. Tahb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, has :eceived a large and varied stock of spring and sum mer dry goods. He has received all the novelties and new styles, and is new offering a stock of goods that, in point of beauty, elegance, and variety, he feels guaranteed in the assertion that it cannot be surpassed in any of the Western cities. He has received a style of robe, both silk and organdie, that has not been introduced any former season. He has also received an assortment of barege robes, challytelle, bayadere, queen's cloth, plain jaconet, chintz, brillianteen, kid gloves, lace sets and collars, organdie muslins, plain de laines, and in fact every article, fancy and domestic, that is requisite for a dry goods store.

SPRING STOCK French China, Glass, and Queensware. A.

150 CRATES ASSORTED CROCKERY WARE;

150 300 boxes assorted (lassware;
50 casks best French Chine Ware;
50 casks best French Chine Ware;
Together with a new and complete stock of Lamps, Girandoles, Ivory and common Cutlery, Britannia Ware, Silver plated Ware, Waiters, and House Furnishing Goods; all of which will be sold to the trade, hetel and boarding-house keepers, steamboats, and bousekcepers at very low prices, Please call before you make your purchase elsewhere at A. JAEGER & CU'S,
Importers of China and Glass Ware.
Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall,
mill b between Market and Jefferson.

NEW PATTERNS 1858.

FIRST ARRIVAL IN THIS MARKET. WE have just received 12 cases Wall Papers, new pat-

It true and styles, for the coming casen, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

GOOD PAPER HANGING is say especial with us. All work done by us is warranted to bear the inspection of good indees or us charge for Paper or labor of hanging.

Prices for each to suit the times. W. F. WOOD, Third street, near Main feb4 btf&is

5 COMPLETE WAVERLY NOVELS for 50 cents can be lought at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, m12 b 99 Tbird st. YANKEE NOTIONS for April for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

THE LOST DAUGHTER, a novel, by Mrs. Caronne Lee Hentz, just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, m6 b 99 Thirdst.

A TLANTIC MAGAZINE for March just received, also the back numbers of the New York Ledger, and for sale at m3 b GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

GRAHAM.

GRAHAM'S MONTHLY for April can be had as CRUMP'S, 84 Fourth st.

Le Bon Ton.

TAYLOR'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK
Fashions for March just received by
m12 jacb F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

Rare Books.

UNIVERSALISM Against Itself, by Rev. W. P. Strickland. Price 31.
Scenes Beyond the Grave, from Notes, by Rev. J. L.
Scott. Price 75c.
A few copies of each of these notable works for sale by m13 j&b
F. A. CRUMP, %4 Fourth st.

00 E WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING PER EXPRESS: FRESH SHAD direct from the Potomic, PRINCE'S BAY SHELL OYSTERS in the shell, VENISON, GROUSE,

ARRIVALS AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

QUAILS, &c.,
Which, with every description of other delicacies of the
season that can possibly be procured in the United states,
we are prepared to serve up in a style that cannot be surpassed in Restaurant or private rooms or sent to families at
heir residence.

ADMIN CAWEIN & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

C. DUVALL & CO.'S, Main st. The are this morning in receipt of a large and superbassortment of rich FANCY GOODS, embracing in

A Large Arrival at

As are this morning in recept of a large and superb assortment of rich FANCY GOODS, embracing in part the following:

New style Spring Silks;
New style embroidered Shawls;
Stella Scarfs;
Broche do;
Isalmoral Skirts, a new article;
Organdy Muslims;
Chally De Laines;
Spring style of Cloaks and Circulars;
Chintz Calicoes;
Do side stripe Calicoes;
Table Oil-Cloths;
Curtain Chintz, &c.;
With a great variety of other goods; all of which we shall offer at unprecedented low prices, and at one price only, ms 19b)

C. DUVALL & CO., \$37 Main st.

NEW SUPPLY—100 copies Harpers' Monthly for March by express this day. m6 j&b F. A. CRUMP, 64 Fourth st.

IRESS HATS.— We will to-day introduce th LOUISVILLE STYLE, also Eastern syles and Youths! PRATHER & SMITH, m61&b 455 Main st. CLERICAL LIFE, from Blackwood's Magazine. The Sad Fortunes of Rev. Amos Barton. Mr. Gilfit's Leve Story and Janet's Repentance. By George Elliot. Price Sec. Received by express. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

STATIONERY—Cap, Bill Cap, Legal Cap, Letter, Com-mercial Note, and Ladies' Note Papers, various styles and qualities. A lurge stock just received. m6 j&b F. A. GRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

ENVELOPS—Letter, Note, Legal, Carl, and Wedding Envelops. A nice assortment at log prices, m6 j&b F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourtb st.

SPRING.

MARTIN & PENTON, RESPECTFULLY invite attention to the following new goods, the richest and most varied of the season—

DRESS SILKS.
Elegant side stripe Silks;
Elegant side stripe Silks;
Elayadere and striped Silks;
Plain and ebecked do.

Plain and ebecked do.

DRESS GOODS.

Berege Robes, flounced;
Do do, side stripes;
Do Bayacere, figur-d;
Plain and plaid Bereges;
Organdies; Lawns; Chintzes;
Mulla; Swisses; Nainsooks;
Cavella; Laxor Plaids;
Figured Linene and De Laines.

Figured Linene and De Lanes.

EMBRO IDERIES.

Valenciennes and Thread Lace Sets;

Pique, Jacouet, Swiss, and Linen Sets;

Jaconet, Swiss, and Lace Collars;

Cambric Edgings, Insertions, and Bands. KID GLOVES.

A full assorts All which will be sold at a small advance on Eastern cost, m6 j&b MARTIN & PENTON.

GOLD PENS-The best stock in the city.
F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourtb st.

ST. CHARES RESTAURANT, Fifth street, between Market and Maln.



I AM this day in receipt of another large lot of GAME, direct from the prairies, consisting of VENISON, PHEASANTS, QUALLS, and GROUSE;

Also, direct from their native element, 5,600 super super PRINCE'S BAY OYSTERS, fresh, fat, and juicy; all of which I am prepared to serve up in an unequaled style both in Restaurant and to private families. PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main street, will, on Saturday next, March 6, introduce to the public their Louisville SPRING STYLE DRESHAT for 1858.

PRATTOR 1858.

Soft Hats—Spring Styles.

PRATTHER & SMITH, 455 Main street, have received a full assortment of Soft Hats for the spring stude, direct from the importer, which they will offer very low for mal jeb

BRAITHWAITE.—A new supply. Price \$1. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,

AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the may 26 d&wjeow&dbly

CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS:

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR ALL THE FOR-

eign Reviews at club rates (postage added) by 127 j&b F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

R EVIEWS-Blackwood, Edinburg, and Westminster for January, 1858, can he had at 127 j&h CRUMP'S, 84 Fourth st.

SOFT HATS—In store and receiving daily Soft Hats for men and boys, which we are selling cheap for cash, f27 J&h PRATHER & SM1TH, 455 Main st.

DRESS HATS—A good assortment ready for our sales this morning.

PRATHER & SMITH.

New and Valuable.

New and Valuable.

THE NEW AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA: a Dictionary of General Knowledge. In litteen large octavo volumes, 750 pages, double columns. Price—in cloth, \$3; library siple, \$3.50; morocco, \$4; half Russin extra. \$4.50. All who want this valuable work will plea e cull at \$4 Fourth street. First volume now ready.

F. A. CRUMP, f23.5%b Agent for Publishers.

Debates of Congress.

BENTON'S ABGIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES
of Congress to volume 5, inclusive, in all the various
styles of binding, can now be had at 84 Fourth street,
F. A. CRUMP,
f.23 i&h Agent for Publishers.

Wit and Humor.

BURTON'S CYCLOPEDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR.
21 parts now ready can be had at 84 Fourth street.

Price 25c. 123 j&h F. A. CRUMP.

American Eloquence.

A NEW supply of this great work, in various hindings in treceived by

Harpers' Magazine.

CALL AT PRATHER & SMITH'S, 455 MAIN street, and huv one of their \$2.50, \$3, or \$4 Silk Hats, warrated to give satisfaction.

SOFT HATS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.— We are selling a beautiful and good Soft Hat, low and high crown, at \$150. FRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

March and January.

GOVEY'S Lady's Book for Ma and also for January CRUMP'S, 119 j&h 84 Fourth street.

New and Valuable Books.

L'And the Trenches, by the author of the Memorials of Capt, Hedley Vicars. 75c.

The Prince of the House of David. \$125.

Northern Travel, by Bayard Taylor. \$125.

Berliha and her Baptism. 85c.

Life of Aaron Burr, by J. Parton. \$175.

The Bow in the Cloud, by Rev. John R. Macduff. 40c.

A Commentary on the Psalins, by A. Thuluck, D. D. \$125.

1 25. In the state of the state

Braithwaite's Retrospect

OF Practical Medicine and Surgery. Part the 36th Price \$1. For sale by F. A. CRUMP, f 19 j&b 84 Fourth st.

RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED Family Linens,

All Numbers, Medium and Heavy—an Original Case Imported directly from the Manufacturer in Belfast,
Ireland, by

C. DUVALL & CO.,

MAIN STREET.

WE are in reccipt this morning of an original case of this

V celebrated make of Family Liuens, embracing all the numbers of medium and extra stout fabric. These goods are manufactured expressly for our sales, and each piece has our stamp upon it. Wo war and the Liuens free 1 now every mixture of starch or other lugredients calculated to injure them in the wear. We offer these goods at the lowest prices, and as low as they can be found in this country, East or West.

C. DUVALL & CO., 18 jeb 537 Main street.

Nevr Books.

New Books.

Northern Travel—Summer and Winter Pictures
of Sweden, Denmark, and Lapiand. By Bayard Taylor. \$1 25.
Dancing, Religion, and Reveiry; or, Dancing Scripturally Considered. By Mrs. F. E. Garnett. 50 cents.
Theodosin, or the Heroine of Faith. A new edition of
this popular hook enlarged and beautifully illustrated. \$1.
Central Africa—Adventures and Missionary Labers in
Several Countries in the Interior of Africa from 1849 to
1856. By Rev. T. J. Bowen. 81.

New Books! New Books!

125.
Lona Leslie, hy a Lady of Kentucky. 25c.
Lessons from the Great Biography. by James Hamilton
D., London. 75c.
The Song of Solomon, by Miss A. L. Newton. 75c.
White Lies, by Chas. Reade. \$1 25.
Meadow Brock, hy Mary J. Holmes. \$1.
A great variety of Paper Dolls and Paper Doll Furning.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, j20 j&h Third st., near Market.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public be a MARINE CHEONOMETER placed in our mindow, showing the exact time. It is entirely of American manufacture, and lias been exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeplins.

FEBRUARY.

HARPERS' MONTHLY for February is received by the agents, 118 16th 84 Fourth st. near Market.

Russian Sable Furs at a Great Reduction.

Those elegant Sable Firs on commission at a Great Reduction.

Those elegant Sable Firs on commission at gilayES & CRAIG'S are now ordered back to New York; but a few handsome Capes will be retained Turker DAYS LONGER and offered at only two-thirds of their value.

56. By Rev. T. J. Bowen. \$1. For sale by f17 j&b

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CAPS of every description at reduced prices for easi. We have marked down our elegant stock of the above goods at prices to suit the times.

h PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Mainst.

LADIES' FFRS—A few sets still left, which we are willing to sell at a great sacrifice. PRATHER & SMITH, f20j&h 45 Malu st.

Tills prince of monthlies for March can now be had f22 joch F. A. CRIMP'S, 84 Fourth st.

F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

VELVET, CLOTH, AND PLUSH CAPS are elling at very low prices by PRATHER & SMITH, OCLASH 445 Moin st.

f27i&b

f27 j&h

f201&h

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Mein at.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES. EDWARD DIETZMANN,
Ladies' Boot and Shockaninfacturer, has removed to
the westr sibe or Fouring
street, between Market and Jefferson, one door from
Market, where he will always be ready to give complete
satisfaction to customers and punctual attention to all orders.

Music Teaching.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Louisville that he is prepared to give lossons in Music on the Piano and to teach Vocal Music. Those the want of a thorough and faithful teacher will clease apply at either of the music stores or at his resistence, 455 Lefferson street, between Fourthand Fifth. d29 j&bd2m

New Coal Office. he convenience of persons residing in the lower of the city, we have opened an office for the sale

Corner of Main and Ninth streets, where the BEST PITTSELIKG COAL can always be had on short notice at as low a price as can be purchased any-where in the city.

W. & H. CHTTEENDEN.

N. B. Our office on Third street, opposite the Post-office will, as usual, continue open for the rate of the best Coal a the lowest prices.

VOGT & KLINK, MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Easten Prices, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

Keutacky. \$25 Great caretaken in setting Dismondeln all descrip-ions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch. N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior namer. 17 wile diabit

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of
Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new
block. Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

18 Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. 424 b&j jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTERERS.

Ilaviug increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from tento twelve Pianos per week. We would respectfully linform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to he able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have resulting the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

For Finishing and Plano Wareroomscorner of Main and Sixth effects.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, d24 h&j ian 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO

To Country and City Merchants.

I'RATHER & SMITH are manufacturing and receiving the largest and most elegant assortment of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS ever seen in Louisville, to which they invite the especial attention of merchants visiting the city. To cash or prompt paying customers hargains can be had by calling at their establishment, 455 Main street.

CHILDREN'S BEAVERS—Some very beautiful and new styles just received this morning per express and Tew styles just received this morning per express an for sale low for cash by m3 j&b PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

HOOPS! HOOPS! COOPERS' (not Ladies') Truss floops from 31 to 10 inch and all kinds of Coopers' Tools for sale by m3 j&b A. McRKIDE, No. 69 Third st.



PORTABLE FORGES-PORTABLE FORGES.
For Jewelers, Copperentifies,
Millers, Planters, Rail-Road
Builders, and every Mechanic
who needs a Smithshop in
complete order.
Also a general assortment of
Mechanics' Tools wholesale
and retail by
A. McBRIDE,
No. 68 Third street,
between Marketand Mein,
where everything in the Hard
ware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

DOMESTIC GOODS—Just received— lleavy Plantation Drills; Do stripe do do Plaid Cottons for Servants; Do Osnaburge do; Osnabure Cottons:

With many other goods in the Domestic line, for sale cheap mlj&b C. DUVALL & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS FOR 1858 eived this morning by Express by

C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st. E are in receipt, this morning, of a lot of beautiful and seasonable goods, in part as follows: Stella Shawls: Cherifite bordered Shawls:

Superh assortment of hisck Silks;
Check Silks for Children;
French Chintz, new spring style;
Brilliants, small figure;
Mouruing Prints;
New style English Prints;
Alexander's Kid Gloves, all numbers, &c.
We invite the special attention of the ladies. We shall offer bargains.

C. DUVALL & CO. 54-7.

BASKETS

FOR SPRING SALES. A LARGE assortment now open— Traveling Baskets;

Traveling Baskets; Reticule Baskets; Work Raskets; Card Baskets; Flower Baskets; School Baskets; School Baskets; Market Baskets; Othes Baskets; Fancy Baskets; Fancy Baskets;

Fancy Baskets.
The trade supplied at low rates.
ml j&b W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

To Country and City Merchants.

Our stock of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW
GOODS is large and complete. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases, as we are determined to offer hargains.

127 1&b PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

AT MARTIN & PENTON'S, 96 Fourth street

ELEGANT SILK ROBES; ELEGANT SIDE STRIPE ROBES; PLAIN COLORED SILKS; KID GLOVES of every kind; EMBROIDERIES, new styles; WHITE ILLUSIONS, all widths; MANCHESTER GINGHAMS (700 yards)
PRESSED FRENCH FLANNELS, all colers; SUPER CHINTZES, French and English I:LACK CRAPES, all widths; FRENCH LACE VEILS, new styles BLEACHED COTTONS; STELLA SHAWLS: BOMBAZINES; 64 DE LAINES; PLAIN SILKS: RAPE COLLARS AND SETS; HOOP SKIRTS;

nd in receipt daily of many other desirable th MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth f27 j&h

THOSE ELEGANT SILK HATS WHICH took the premium at the World's Fair are always to be had of the manufacturers.

HAYES A CRAIG. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS—Still few sets left, which we are offering very low or cash. Stone Martin from \$12 up. Rock Martin, &c., from \$5 up. Now is the time to PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st. 16 j&b

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER. 6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M. 58 60 TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Departure of Bailroad Teains
Lexington and Frankfort—7:23 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Lagrange and Wav Place.—4? I. S. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.
St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.
and P. M.
To the East, Chicago, and St. Louis via Indianapolis
—1: A. M.
St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and
via adianapolis to the East, Chicago, St. Louis—at
11:1 A. M.
St. Louis and Cincinnett Express—at 9 P. M.
Noshville & Lobanon—5 A. M. and 8 P. M.—5 ° cleck A.
M. rain connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mannuoth
Lare, Bowling Green, Russellville, Holkinsvide, Elkton,
Jarkeville, Gallatin, Glasgow, and lardstown, and every
ther day with stages for Springfield, Columna, Greeneving, and Graysou Springs.
Portland—Every 10 mountes.
Strambooks—10 in mountes.
Strambooks—10 in mountes.
Strambooks—10 in mountes.
Strambooks—11 in and New Orleans—11 regular, but
generally every day.

Danvilleand Stradburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sundays excepted).
Bloomyfilt—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at DEPARTURE OF BAILBOAD TEAINS

days excepted).

Bloomfeld - Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M. Taylorsville-Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.
Shelbyville—Accommodationeveryday at 9 A. M.(Snn-days excepted).

THE MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY CONCURT. - The second concert of this association will be given tomorrow evening at the Masonic Temple. It will be a rare treat of vocal and instrumental music. The programmo includes selections from the most popular composers, and they will be rendered not only artistically but with finer effect than these compositions ever have been given in our city. The orches tra of the society numbers forty-five performers more than the most celebrated orchestras in the country, and among the vocalists we recognise the names of those whose musical accomplishments compare favorably with those of the best artists who have ever appeared before an American audience. Mons. and Miss Colliere and Miss Schiedler will participate in the exercises on the occasion, and the list of performers includes the names of the most talented musicians in our midst.

The object of this society is not to enjoy any pecuuiary profit from their concerts, but to form a correct musical taste among our citizens and to bring about from time to time pleasant reunions among the lovers of music in our midst. In this they have thus far most admirably succeeded, and their monthly concerts must become one of the features in our public amusements, which will call out whatever there is in our population of taste and fashion and love of home. We anticipate a brilliant audience at this concert and shall always hail these efforts of the Musical Finad Society with pleasure.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS .- Tuesday, March 16 .-Patrick Grimes, John O'Donnell, and Jas. O'Donnell, drunk and fighting. Grimes discharged. John and James were required to give bail in \$200 each for three mouths. John gave bail. James was sent to the workhonse.

Patrick Gallagher, drunk and disorderly. Bail in \$100 for two months. Gave bail. Bruno Mulcamus, disorderly. Bail in \$300 for

six months. Workhouse. John Cronan, disorderly. Discharged.

Armistead, slave of Dr. Thornberry, stabbing Wesley, slave of Wm. A. Nally. Ordered to receive 20 lashes.

John Hawkins, disorderly. Continued. The case of Mary Smith, the Gipsey, was continued till Saturday. It was not a colored man, but a colored woman, the wife of the steward of the Fanny Bullitt, she swindled.

Henry Helpker, stealing a sow and pigs from Henry Conky. Accused was seen driving them through the streets, and that was the testimony against him. Discharged.

Henry Poor, vagraucy. Continued.

The II. D. Newcomb for New Orleans .- This fast steamer arrived this morning. We thank her attentive officers for favors. She came up in 614 days, We speak from what we have from reliable anthority when saying that 'the Newcomb in elegance of accommodations, luxury of fare, and courtesy of her commander and Messrs. Landrum and Barclay are the clerks. The Newcomb will return to New Or-

THE VIEUXTEMPS-THALBERG CONCERT. - Mr Palmer, the agent for this troupe informs us that they cannot give more than one concert in this city. which will take place on Saturday evening. The sale of seats will commence at Faulds' & Co.'s music store, to-morrow morning.

FROSTS AND OVERFLOWS IN LOUISIANA .- The FROSTS AND OVERFLOWS IN LOUISIANA.—The Thibodaux Minerva describes the 1st inst. as the coldest day of the winter: "March came in like a roaring lion, and has left its mark, as the orange and morns multicaulis give evidence of the severity of its chilling breath, the green foliage of those trees being crisped and blackened by its withering blight. It's very doubtful now whether we will have any fruit this year or not. The freeze did not damage the prospect of the came crop, it being not sufficient-New Books! New Books!

MEMOIRS of Genesaret, by the author of the Words and Mind of Jesua, Memoirs of Bethany, and Footsteps of St. Paul. \$1.

Expository Thoughts on the Gospels, by the Rev. J. C. Ryle. Matthew and Mark now ready Fach &1.

Lights and Shadows of the Christian Life, by Rev. W. R. Tweedic, of Ediuburg. 75c.
Our Pastor's Visit, 40c.

Livingston's Travels and Researches in Sonth Africa. \$2.

The War Trail, by Capt. Mayne Reld. \$1 25.

The Greyson Letters, by Henry Rogers. \$1 25.

Essays in Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne.

\$1 25.

the prospect of the cane crop, it being not sufficiently advanced to receive injury."

Mr. Joseph Renunt, living on the lower Lafourche, states that the surface flow of the Bayou Lafourche has risen opposite to his residence, forty miles below Thibodanx, over five feet within a few years, and that the bed of the bayou, from sedimentary deposits, has filled up nearly twelve feet, and its width narrowed between sixty and eighty feet.

its width narrowed between sixty and eighty feet. This fact is commended to the notice of those in favor of closing the ontlets of the Mississippi.

This bayou at present is falling, being over four feet below the highest point attained this season.

The Minerva states that the district of country on the lower Lafonrche, for a distance of thirty miles, is completely submerged, and the greatest distress exists among its inhabitants, while the upper Lafonrche have escaped as by a miracle, and are now safe. On the lower Lafourche, it says: "Nearly fifty families and small farmers have been rendered houseless and homeless, and, should the waters not houseless and homeless, and, should the waters not soon recede, no crops will be made in that portion of the parish this year. With these facts as a basis Fair in New York, and the control of the services of highest premium for unequalled workmanship and corrections-keeping.

To our watch department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any kind of watch-work fully equal to Jurgensen, Frodsham, Adams, or any of the first London or Swiss makers.

In many fine Watches that are broken, parts are substituted greatly inferior to the original, the customer paying tue full price for a perfect piece of work. The Watch apparently performs well afterward for a while, hnt is more imperfect and less valuable than originally.

119 1841 for the Legislature to act upon, we trust that some-thing will be done by the General Assembly now in session towards relieving our parish from the fear of another inundation the approaching winter. It cannot be said that Lafonrche has been very exacting in her demand for aid from the State to guard against overflows—five thousand dollars being the entire sum appropriated by our former Legislatures for the relief of our distresses."

American Vessel Overhauled by Brutish Gun Boots.
Captain Clausen, of the bark Wm. Woodside, which arrived on Sunday last, from Barcelona, informs us that on the 27th ult., off Cape May, he spoke the British man-of war Styx, of three guns, which vessel fired a gun and caused him to heave to, for the pnrpose of searching his vessel; and that at the same time and place she was boarded from the British gun-boat, Howard, of three guns, her officers making an examination of Captain Clausen's papers.

New Orleans Picayune.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

PORTLAND, Me., March 16.

The steamer North America arrived with Liverpool dates of the 3d of March. The Baltic arrived out on the 28th ult. Sales of cotton in the last three days, 21,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,500, and exporters 1000. Prices have advanced 3dl. The market is firm, but dull for want of stock. The news from Manchester is favorable. Holders demand an advance. Provisions very dull. Consols 96%, 96%.

Derby's inaugural urged the necessity of friendship with France.

ship with France The bill on Indian affairs will be modified. Par-

liamentary reform will be postponed to next sessior.

The news from India is a week later, but unimportant. Campbell is preparing to march on Luck-

now.

The French conspirators have appealed from their

A speedy peace with China is hoped for.

Second Dispatch.—The steamship North America arrived shortly after midnight. She brings 120

passengers.

The Cunard Company advertise a semi-monthly screw steamer between Liverpool and New York, commencing with the Alps on the 17th March, and continuing every alternate Wednesday.

The steamer City of Manchester had arrived at

Plymouth from India. The ship Donald McKay arrived at Liverpool with £100,000 from Australia.

A large number of ships from America are over-

A large unifor of snips from America are overdue in England owing to easterly winds.

The ship Doondale, from Liverpool for New York, was wrecked on Arklow Bank, Ireland, and had gone to pieces. Crew saved.

Partiament—Session First.—The Commons, after some formalities, adjourned until the 12th.

Lord Depty read the speech before the Lords. It

Lord Derby read the speech before the Lords. It glanced at the state of the army. In rescrence to the Indian war, he said there is yet a most respectable numerical force within the united Kingdom, and had no doubt of the success of Campbell, and when the mining is fully suppressed it will be the duty of government to nacify and transmitted Ledia. duty of government to pacific and tranquilize ladia. Though condemning the cause of the Chinese war, be expressed satisfaction at the results. Now that canton has fallen it is the duty of Government, with the least possible delay, to make a safe and bonorable peace so that commerce may be reestablished. He insisted on the importance to France and Europe of the Emperor's life, and indignantly characterised the atrocious attempt at assassination. He made allowance for the indignation displayed by the Freuch people, but did not believe addresses from French Colonels gave a true representation of the feelings of the Prench army.

Lord Malmesbury is preparing a reply to Walewski, which be believed would satisfy the public opinion, and there is nothing in Gibson's resolution which will prevent the government from preventing

which will prevent the government from proceeding

which will prevent the government from proceeding with the conspiracy bill, although further action will depend on the reply of France.

The Lords adjourned till the 15th.
Blackburne has declined the Irish Chanceliorship and Hon. Jas. Napier has been appointed to the office. Lord Stratford has resigned the ambassadorship to Turkey.

ship to Turkey.

The London Star says the country is to be agitated by means of the parliamentary committee forming to organise an army conspiracy bill, introduced by Lord Durby.

The Times' money article of the evening of the 2d

reports the stock market heavy with a slight in-crease in the demand for money, owing to the settle-ments for the 4th, but applications at bank were

Imited.

The commercial intelligence from India is regarded as satisfactory. Gold is flowing into the bank.

Campbell's column of 15,000 men and 100 guns, and at least 10,00 more at other points, are ready to

Sir Hugh Ross defeated the rebels at Boda Ran-

The field force, after capturing the strong fortress of Arrah, marched on for Cotah, where disunion

The authority of the civil power is restored at Delhi. Large reinforcements of European troops

are still required.

The rebels at Lucknow, it is said, are losing heart.
Outram has not been disturbed since the 6th.
Sales of cotton for three days 21,000 bales, 2,500 to speculators and 1,000 to exporters. Prices have advanced 1/8, and closing firm but dull for want of

Manchester advices are favorable. Holders de-mand an advance. Breadstuffs dull with a decliu-

Richardson & Spence quote flour dull; quotations nominal. Western 20s 6d@22s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s@23s; Ohio 24s@24s 6d. Wheat dull and quotations barely maintained—red Western 5s 11d@6s 2d; white 7s@7s 6d. Corn quiet but firm—

and quotations barely maintained—red Western by 11d@65 2d; white 7:@7s 6d. Corn quiet but firm—inixed and yellow 34s; white 34s 6d.

Provisions very dull. Beef dull. Pork dnll. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard heavy; quotations nominal. Tallow unchanged. Produce brokers'

circular quotes sugar firm; coffee quiet; rice quiet at 34s; pearl firm at 35s; linseed oil 29s 6d@30s; bark unchanged. London American securiues closed quiet but steady. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Rice firm and slightly advanced. Pig iron on Clyde firm at 588 9d@59s. Turpentine spirits firm at 14s. Wool—sales are progressing with spirit; Australia slightly advan

Marc, Prabell, & Co., of Marseilles, have sns-

Several other suspensions have occurred, with li-abilities amounting to 20,000,000 of francs. Italy.—Arrests continue to be made at Genoa, and for fear of a republican plot the troops are held ready for immediate action. A vessel of war had taken up a position in front of the town with shotted guns.

Turkey.—The Porte has promised full retribution on the perpetration of the late horrible outrages on the principaging at Juffa.

the missionaries at Jaffa. Latest—Londin, March 30.—A dispatch received by the East India Company says that Gen. Outrain has been assailed, and an attack by the whole rebel force in Lucknow was daily expected. Reinforcements have been dispatched to his relief.

France—Gens. Changarnier and Bedian have

en authorized to return to France. It has been reported that Rudio's sentence has been commuted to hard labor for life.

It is rumored that the life of Orsini is to be spared, but it is considered doubtful.

The Penul law on public security has been adopted in the Senate with one dissenting vote, that of

Gen. McMahon. England.—The Paris correspondent of the Lon-don Times says it was stated that Lord Malmesbury had answered Walewski's dispatch in a tone and spirit becoming a British minister.

XXXVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Conclusion of Monday's Senate Proceedings Washington, March 16.

Senate—The attempt in the Senate to come to a vote on Kansas led to the session being protracted all night. After midnight the following scene oc-

Mr. Green declared that unless he could have a distinct understanding that the vote shall be taken

on Monday he would go on.

Mr. Cameron was disgusted with these frnitless attempts. Who is the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Green? he asked. He is but our peer. Is he the commander of the Senate? He is one of a majority that adjourned over from Thursday to Tuesday to strand a political paceant at Richmond.

jority that adjourned over from Thursday to Tuesday to attend a political pageant at Richmond.

Mr. Green—That is not true.

Mr. Cameron—Do I understand the gentleman to say that I state what is not true?

Mr. Green—I said so.

The Vice President called both Senators to order.

Mr. Cameron—The Senator has applied to me harsh language. I will also use harsh terms and say it is an untruth.

Mr. Green—Yon are a liar.

The Vice President called both gentlemen to order.

me and place she was boarded from the British gun-boat, Howard, of three guns, her officers making an examination of Captain Clausen's papers.

New Orleans Picagune.

DIED,

On Friday morning, Feb. 26th, in St. Joseph, Teness parish, La., after a short illness, BENJAMIN F. WILLIAMS, a native of this city.

The Vice President and order derivation of the Senate for having done what the Senate says is not right, though he still thought he was not wrong. For anything I have said to that gentleman I am responsible.

Green denied that he arrogated to himself to dictate to members. The Senator does me injustice. He knows he does me injustice. He (Green) was

man enough to meet him here or in any other place. The slander of the Senator will reverberate on his

The Vice-President emphatically called the gen-

themen to order.

Green said he had said enough to the Senator in this charuber. Out of the chamber he would use a more appropriate epithet, the epithet which belongs to the West. He would not infringe upon the propriety of the Senate. If there is any animosity to settle, it must be done outside. He did not no to that side of the chamber to dictate, but to not go to that side of the chamber to dictate, but to ask when would it be agreeable for them to vote. He did not go individually, but as an agent of the committee. He would settle the matter with the Senator in five minutes, snapping his fingers as he snoke.

Senator in avenual spoke.

Mr. Cameron said the Senator's remarks had no effect. He was able to take care of himself.

The passage between Green and Cameron produced complete stillness in the Senate. Green exhaused the most irritation of the two. Cameron duced complete stillness in the Senate. Green exhibited the most irritation of the two. Cameron was cool and to an unprejudiced looker on seemed to have the best side of the case. The difficulty was a mere interiude, which subsided as rapidly as it arose. When quiet was restored, Mr. Doolittle, speaking to a motion to adjourn, took occasion to refer to the evils of night sessions, which, beside obstructing business, produced unpleasantness that lessened the dignity of the Senate.

Four O'Clock.—Numerous motions, the ayes and nays called on each, lasting till five, when Mr. Benjamin said this is no ordinary condition of things. For the first time in the annals of the country a minority dictates to a majority and stops the business of the country. He suggested that the majority leave the hall, leaving a message for the minority to call them back when ready to carry on the public husiness. This was revolution. He wanted the country to know it.

country to know it.

country to know it.

Mr. Hale said revolution was begun as long ago as '48, when the Oregon bill was debated.

Fesseuden defined his polition. He accepted the responsibility before the country. Wade and Simmons spoke in favor of adjournment, and Toombs against it. Wilson moved a postponement till to-morrow. He thought no one would gain much by going before the country. The Senator from Missouri gave a sacred pledge that there would be a fair opportunity to discuss the bill well. Up to this time there have been twelve speeches for and only eight against the bill. The Senate continued in session till half past six, when an adjournment till 12 o'check was carried. The Republican caucus meets at 11 o'clock to decide on the course to be pursued.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

Senate.—After some preliminary unimportant bn-siness, Mr. Hale made a statement of an agreement entered into by his friends and acquiesced in by many gentlemen of the opposite side. The agree-ment reads: We agree that debate shall close and the question be taken on Monday next, but if it appears necessary that sessions be protracted to allow free discussion, they shall be extended to such hour as we may indicate. we may indicate.

Mr. Bigler considered the agreement in accordance

with the views of his friends Green and Cameron apologised.

WASHINGTON, March 16. The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning to determine the proceedings ou the Kansas bill. While they prefer that the debate be conducted during the usual hours, they will consent to evening sessions if necessary, but they do not want the vote taken this week, being desirous that Mr. Douglas be heard on Monday, he being too unwell, it is supposed, to address the Senate before that time.

THE WEATHER. TUESDAY, March 16.

Nashville—Clear; mercury 73. Tuscumbia—Clear; wind south; mercury 71 and arometer 29.36. Memphis-Cloudy; wind south; mercury 73.

NEW YORK, March 15.

The weekly bank statement shows an increase of loans \$271,768; increase of specie \$221,345; increase of deposits \$4,173,150; a decrease in circulation of \$98,606; and decrease of nominal deposits \$319,016. Total specie \$32,961,076. The banks doubtlessly hold te-night \$31,500,000 in specie. CINCINNATI, March 16, M.

The river has risen 3/2 feet in the last 24 hours, and is still rising. Weather clear and cloudy alternately. Mercury 71.

PITTSBURG, March 16 M River 12 feet by the pier and rising. Weather cloudy. Mercury 59. CINCINNATI, Murch 16, M.

Flour steady and fair demand at \$3 60@3 70 for superfine. Whisky unchanged at 16½c. Good demand for side hacon; 300 hkds sold at 8½c; in other kinds no sales so far. NEW YORK, March 16, M. Fiour heavy excepting Southern, which is quiet; sales of 7,000 hbls at \$4 25,64 30 for State; a decline of 5c. Wheat

firm; sales of 5,000 bush at \$1 30 for Kentucky white. Corn firm; sales of 25,000 hush at 70c for yellow. Pork steady. Lard heavy at 9% Whisky firm at 22.
Stocks higher. Sterling Exchange dult, Chleago and Rock Island 82; Illinois Central 97; Lacrosse 10%; Michi-

Coal Company 73%; Reading 5%; Eric 30% Steamer Silver Moon Burnt .- We are informed by the officers of the steamer Milton Relf, which arrived this morning from the Ouachita river, that the steamer Silver Moon canght lire on Sunday night last, when near Bayou Goula, and in a few moments the whole boat was in flames. No assistance being attainable, she was totally destroyed. The Silver Moon cause out Bayou Plaquemines without freight. No further particulars are given.-N. O. Pic.

leaus on the 9th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. Mct Pacific at Hampton's point; Fanny Bullitt at Palmetto; John Raine at Fairchild's; David White in Diamond hend; Jas. Montgomery below Greenville; Antelope and Chancellor below Helena; T. C. Twichell at Island 21; Empress at Yerger's; Baltic at James's bayou; Diana at Island No. 4; E. H. Fairchild at Green river. Leit New Orleans with 250 tons freight for Point Comfort, Laconia, Memphis, New Madrid, Illekman, Cairo, Caledonia, Paducah, Golconda, Shawneetown, Uniontown, Mt. Vernon, Henderson, Evansville, Cannelton, Slephensport, Brandenburg, New Al-hany. Brought United States mail to Cairo. The steamer Princess was sunk by the steamer Great Western at Ra-

Per H. D. Newcomb from New Orleans—10 boxes glass, Hegan; 29 hhds sugar, Moore, Murray & Hayden; 100 brs tin, Wallace, L & Co; 50 bhs nolasses, Allen; 30 bbs pota-toes, Clifford; 9 pkgs drugs, Morris; sdrs, order.

Louisville Marine and Fire Insurance Co.

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Le Bon Ton for January.

Taylor's Montilly Report of Paris, Loydon, and NewYork Fashions for January just received by the agents,
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MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS of every style, qualijie jeb Prather & SMITH, 455 Main st. 1

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS are now selling at about one-half their value at 16 j&b HAYES & CRAIG'S.

PRIZE ESSAY, -ln 1856, the Kentucky State Ag ricultural Society offered a premium for "an essay on the culture of fruit and fruit trees in Kentucky, which was awarded to one written by Arthur Peter. The original essay was lost or mislaid by an officer of the society. At the request of the corresponding secretary, Mr. R. W. Scott, the following is prepared for publication in the society's report, as a substitute for the lost essay:

ON THE CULTURE OF FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES IN KENTUCKY.

Before treating on the separate varieties of fruit trees, it will be well to say something about the soil, situation, and management of the nursery as applicable to any and all varieties.

The soil for a nursery should be rich and deep, and, if new ground, so much the better, though the stnmps may be much in the way for several years. If on old ground, it should be well dressed with line, or still better, if obtainable, ashes. No stable manure should be used. The soil should be broken up as deep as possible and subsoiled in the fall, that line, or still better, if obtainable, ashes. No stable manure should be used. The soil should be broken up as deep as possible and subsoited in the fall, that the freezing and thawing of winter may pulverize it. Early in the spring, cross plow it; then, if run tegether much, plow and harrow and drag each portion at the time of planting.

The first care must be to obtain good stocks, and these are in most cases grown from the seed. It is indispensable to have in connection with a commer-

indispensable to have in connection with a comcial nursery a specimen orchard, to contain at least one tree of each kind intended to be propagated; and there should be room enough to add from time to time the new kinds that on trial prove to be

worthy of a place there.

Apple grafting is generally done in the winter. The stocks should be taken up in the fall and packed in leaf-mould or sand in a cellar or some other cool, moist place. The scions may be cut at any time after the fall of the leaf.

Apple stocks are best at one year old, if large enough, though they are generally grown two years before they make good stocks; they should be from one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter at the coller.

the collar.

When ready to commence grafting, wash enough stocks for a day's work, cutting off the tops of the stocks about one inch above the collar, then trim off the fibrous roots to within one-eighth of an inch of the main roots, and cut them into pieces from four to six inches long, cutting the largest roots shortest to secure a uniform growth. Now cut your scions into pieces of from three to five buds each, cutting from fifty to one hundred before you begin to graft. These are now to be cut with a slant of from one to one and a half inch at the butt end, at one clean, smooth cut, so as to leave a plain surface to unite to the stock. A tongue is to be cut about two-thirds of an inch from the top of the cut about two-thirds of an inch from the top of the cut half an inch deep. Having prepared all the scions in this way, take one of the pieces of root, and, holding it firmly in the left hand, cut at one stroke a shaving about one inch and a half loug from one side of its upper end, cutting about one-third of its diameter. At about one-third the distance from the cut a tongue to correspond with that of the serion, and put them together, taking care that the bark of the stock and scion come togother, on one side at least. A boy now takes the graft and wraps it with waxed cloth, to cover all the cut parts and blud it firmly together. This waxed cloth is made by wrapping strips of old calico, about three-quarters of an inch wide, into halls, heing careful to put the end of each piece under that of the preceding one so at a raise it when unwrapped otherwise the one, so as to raise it when unwrapped, otherwise the end will be hard to find. These balls are to be sat-turated with grafting wax. This is made by melting together in an iron pot 1 lb beeswax, 1 lb rosin, and 2 he lard or tallow. When thoroughly melted, throw in the balls and allow them to remain till no more bubbles rise from them when pressed. Now take them ou and press out the excess of wax be-tween two small pieces of board, and, when cold, they are ready for use.

they are ready for use.

Each day's work of grafting should be packed away in boxes of convenient size, carefully placing them in regular order and tilling up the space be tween them with sifted leaf mould or sand, so that they may not tonch each other. If more than one kind is put into a box, a partition must be put between them, and all carefully labelled. When the box is full, put it in a cellar till planting time, looking at them occasionally, and, if necessary, watering them, If the cellar is cold and damp they will not require watering.

To Grow Stocks—The apple seed may be sowed broadcast or in drills, in the pommace, just as it comes from the press This should be done as soon as pressed, otherwise the pommace will ferment and

broadcast or in drills, in the poinmace, just as it comes from the press. This should be done as soon as pressed, otherwise the poinmace will ferment and the seed will not grow. If the seed is sown on new mellow soil, fall sowing is hest; if the soil is liable to run together by the winter rains, it is better to defer the planting till spring. In that case the seed should be washed ont from the pommace and mixed with moist sand and kept till spring, planting as early as the ground can be got in good order. Plums, Peaches. Apricots, and Cherries should be planted Peaches, Apricots, and Cherries should be planted as soon as taken from the fruit or kept till spring in moist sand, exposed to the freezing and thawing of winter. They should he planted in drills about four feet apart and ten or twelve inches in the drill. They

will be ready to bud the same season. Anger's Quince Stocks, for dwarfing Pears (no other kind will answer), are now generally imported from France. They are easily grown from cuttings or by the process of layering Each nursery should have a number of "stools" or plants set out about six feet apart for making layers. These should be bent down and covered with earth as early in July as the state of the growth will admit. The quince does not require tonguing; they root freely when simply bent and covered with earth. They will be well rooted by fall. Mahaleb Cherry, Doucaine and Paradise Apple stocks, and possibly Plums and Pears, may be grown in the same way. These will require to be tongued, or cut partially through at the lowest portion that is turned down and covered the lowest portion that is turned down, and covered with earth, otherwise they are slow to produce roots. The plums and pears are rather difficult to grow, and in most cases do not produce roots till the sec-ond season; hence they are generally grown from seed. The Mazzard Cherry is generally used as stocks, hut it is not as well adapted to this climate. stocks, hut it is not as well adapted to this climate. The cold winter of 1851-'2, as well as the last, has shown that the finer cherries are not so hardy on the Mazzard as on the Mahaleb, which has the property of retaining its leaves till late in the season, and which property it in some measure imparts to the graft, thus enabling them more fully to mature the wood and huds without endangering the crop, as well as the health of the tree, by a second growth in antumn, which frequently occurs when the leaves in antumn, which frequently occurs when the leaves fall in Angust. If the fine Bigarrean and Heart Cherries are ever grown successfully in Kentucky the writer is satisfied it must be upon the Mahalel

To return to the apple grafts. As early in the spring as possible, to avoid severe lifting frosts, set them ont in well-prepared ground, in rows three and a half to four feet apart and about one foot in the row. If the season is dry, put them so deep that the top bud shall be even with the surface of the ground. All the further attention they will require ground. All the further attention they will require will be good culture, to keep the soil incllow, and keep down the weeds, and occasionally an examination to see that no sprouts from the stocks are grow-ing. These should be removed as soon as discov-

In two years they will be ready to remove to the In two years they will be ready to remove to the ORCHARD. This may be done at any time from October till May if the ground is in good order. The best method is to plow the ground and suhsoil very deep in the fall, and set out the trees early in the spring. They should be carefully set in large holes, and the soil well pulverized, when it is returned, much pains should be bestowed upon setting out trees properly; success depends upon it. Most men understand the minutia of planting better than they practice. Carelessness in setting out trees is wretchpractice. Carelessness in setting ont trees is wretched economy. It is better to set out no more trees than can be carefully treated in setting and after culture. The soil best suited to most kinds of apenlture. The soil best suited to most kinds of apples is a good stiff clay loam we'll drained naturally. They do we'll upon heavy oak land, and will aday themselves to almost any soil, but in a light sandy soil many kinds fail to give satisfaction. Apple trees are generally set from 30 to 40 teet apart. If the soil is good, a crop of patatoes, sugar-beets, or some other roots may be grown in the orchard the first and second seasons. Don't plant too near the trees, and cultivate them well with the hoe till after

midsummer. After the second year a crop of corn may be grown, and when the grain is glazed it may be fed off by hogs, and immediately plowed. This course may be continued to advantage for three or four years, or even longer. After that time it may be well to set the orchard in grass for a few years, but a better practice is to cultivate the trees annubut a better practice is to cultivate the trees annually, keeping down the weeds in summer by frequent harrowing. If set in grass, sow no small grain with the grass seed, and when the grass is cut, mulch around each tree with a portion of it to the extent of four or five feet. This mulch may remain three or four years, adding to it, if necessary to keep down weeds; but if fie d mice harbor in it, it must be forked in in the fall to prevent them from gnawing the bark of the trees. Careful culture and attention to the orchard will amply repay all labor bestowed.

Young apple trees should be examined several Toung apple trees should be examined several times each season to prevent the growth of branches where they are not wanted. The finger and thumh is the best pruning knife, but to be efficient they must be applied frequeutly. Trees properly grown need never have large branches cut off. The heads of the trees should be kept spreading and open and well hulanced.

Well balanced.

Peach Trees, when the seed is planted as before directed, may be budded the following August or September. In selecting huds be careful not to use fruit buds, as this is a frequent cause of failure. These are more prominent and rounder than wood buds. A little observation will soon enable the novice to distinguish them. Peach trees should be set out when the bud has made one season's growth. They shou d stand 20 feet apart, high and dry; moderately rich soil is best suited to them; they should be well cultivated in some hoed crop and be kept free from grass or weeds; if in rich ground grass is not very iojurious to them; but on poor soil, it very much affects the size of the fruit. Early in the spring of each year they should receive a general pruning by "shorteningtin," or cutting off three quarters to a half of the last season's growth. When first set out they should be cut back severely, and no large forks should be allowed to grow, as they are apt to split with the weight of the first crop, and

ruin or greatly disfigure the tree. All the branches should stand well out from the body of the tree to prevent this accident. The annual pruning will give a full spreading compact head. Part of the branches of the top must be removed occasionally to prevent the top from becoming so thick as to exclude the

the top from becoming so thick as to exclude the sun. To grow high flavored, high colored peaches the sun and air must reach them freely.

It is a good plan in a locality so far south a Kentucky to cause all fruit trees to branch near the ground, as the body and large branches are thus protected from the direct rays of the sun, and the tree is consequently much more vigorous and free from disease. The peach tree is liable to be injured by the 'borer,' which attacks it at the surface of the ground or sometimes a little below it. At each annual pruning a careful search should be made for these grubs. They can be easily detected by the gum containing their exnviæ, which is seen on the tree where they have entered. Remove the earth a little, and with a hook-billed pruning knife cut through the bark till you find the grub, taking care not to girdle the tree in the operation. Or they may not to girdle the tree in the operation. Or they may be killed by pouring boiling water around the colar of the tree. This will not injure the tree, but, on the contrary, has been found to benefit it. Peaches require to be thinned on the tree. When they set very full they should not be closer than flx or eight inches apart. This thinning should be done by hand. It may be necessary to go over them three or four times to get them thin enough. Few persons have the nerve to thin a crop of peaches sufficiently while quite small, for it looks so much like taking off the entire crop. Good fruit always command a full price and ready sale. If carefully handled and brought to market in handsome condinot to girdle the tree in the operation. Or they may handled and brought to market in handsome condition, it pays well for all extra labor and attention, while common fruit, carelessly handled, will, in a season of abundance, scarcely pay for hauling to market.

Pears are budded or grafted on seedlings for orchard culture and on Anger's Quince stocks for dwarf or garden culture. They may be budded so soon as the buds are mature, or grafted early in the spring on the stocks as they stand in the nursery rows. They do not succeed well if taken up and grafted as apples usually are. They should stand two seasons in the nursery rows. Standards for the orchard should be set twenty feet apart, in good, deep, dry soil. They should branch low and must be well cultivated or mulched.

cultivated or mulched.

The great drawback to the culture of the pear is its liability to a disease called the blight, of which there are several varieties. The most fatal form is that called by some the frozen sap or fire blight. This disease has not for several years been so prevalent as formerly. By watching the trees and cutting off the affected part several inches below the appearance of disease, trees may frequently be saved that would perish if neglected. Some kinds are more liable to this disease than others. Among those that have been found most exempt from its at-tacks are those excellent kinds the Sckle and Buffum. Were it not for this disease the pear would be one of our most hardy fruits. Some of the oldest fruit trees in the country are pear trees. Dwarf pears should be set in good garden soil, six to eight

feet apart, and receive annually a good dressing of manure in the spring, to be forked in in the fall. Chip manure, mixed with ashes, is the best kind. A favorite way of growing them is the pyramid form; to form a handsome pyramid requires some experience, and when rabbits are abundant they are apt to injure the lower limbs in winter. A form stem from twelve to eighteen inches high, keeping a spreading head, if possible, by pruning always to an outside bud or pinching back the upright sheets and straggling growth at intervals through the summer. Dwarf pears come into bearing very and some kinds require thinging servely. the summer. Dwarf pears come into bearing very early, and some kin is require thinning severely, while the fruit is suall, as they have the habit of overfruiting, and if allowed to remain the quality would be inferior. There are but few kinds that are known to do well and make lasting trees on the quince stock, and one reason why dwarf trees have been unpopular, is doubtless the working of kinds on the quince stock that are not snited to it.

Plums.—But for the ravages of the curculio, this fruit would be very satisfactory in Kentucky. If

fruit would be very satisfactory in Kentucky. If any effectual remedy should be discovered, the plum will become a favorite fruit. There is quite an in-terest extant to find some effectual remedy. At present the most effectual means known to se crop is to shake the insect off the trees, early in the morning before the warmth of the sun has made them active, hy a smart blow with a mallet against the end of a short stick, which should be thickly padded at the end set against the tree; or a limb padded at the end set against the tree; or a limb may be sawed off, leaving a stump an inch or two long for the purpose of jarring the tree by a blow from the mallet without injuring the tree. A large sheet should first be spread under the tree, that the curculio may be caught and killed. By commencing this process as soon as the young plums are as large as peas, and continuing it as long as any curculio are found—carefully collecting and destroying all punctured finit—the amateur may raise plums enough to reward him for his labor and vigilance; but the process is to tedious to be profitable to grow. but the process is too tedious to be profitable to grow this fruit for market.

The plum does well on a heavy clay soil; if moist,

so much the better, provided no water stands upon it long enough to become stagnant. Heavy clay soils afford also a tolerable protection against the

sons anord also a tolerane protection against the curculio. They are not nearly so troublesome in such a soil as in a warm, light soil.

Plums are propagated by budding or grafting on the most vigorous of the wild varieties, or on the common blue or Horse plum. They should be budded early in the season, as the wood of the plum tree matures early, after which the bark becomes fast, and budging of the bark are and buds inserted after the adhesion of the hark are apt to fail. The Lombard plum will reproduce itself from seed. Though not a high-flavored fruit, it is desirable because it rarely fails to produce good crops, and is very hardy. The Washington, Jefferson and Green Garges of Frank more plan of these forces and the second of the control of the forces of the second of the forces of the force crops, and is very hardy. The Washington, Jefferson, and Green Gage suffered more than others son, and Green Gage suffered more than others from the last severe winter. Many trees of these varieties were killed ontright. Apricots and nectarines, but for the same insect so fatal to the plum, would be universally cultivated in Kentucky; the apricot particularly, from its ripening at an interval in the fruit season between the small fruits and the peach. Its fine appearance and flavor constitute it a great favorite with all. The same precautions against the curculio are to be used as recommended for the plum. Apricots and nectarines may be builted on either plum, peach, or almond stocks. The latter is preferable to the peach. Some prefer the plum to either sea a stock, but the great differ-

low, otherwise there will be an unsightly offset at the point of union. By budding low, this point may be below the surface when the tree is set out. The trees seem equally healthy upon either of these

They should be planted on moderately rich, high, dry, soil, twenty feet apart, and treated as directed for the peach and plum; that is, the apricot as plum and the nectarine as peach trees.

a fair trial in Kentucky, with those modiciations in their culture which our soil and climate suggest, have led to the hope that nearly if not quite all the varieties of this de icions fruit may be grown here when we understand its culture more perfectly. The common Morello cherry is universally grown and is anyther with the Mer. The Kentish and scalling closely. and is quite hardy. The Kentish and seedlings closely resembling it, are grown quite as successfully in many parts of the State, under the name of May Cherry parts of the State, under the name of May Cherry or sometimes erroneously Cluster Cherry. The Kentish or Early Richmond is one of the hest of the sour cherries, and should supersede the Murello altogether as it is quite as hardy and productive, and is much superior to it in every other respect. Next to these varieties in point of hardiness, though not equalling them in productiveness, stands the May Duke, then the Elton, one of the finest flavored of cherries. All other kinds have been more or less affected by the intense cold of the last severe winters, and are not to be relied upon under ordinary treatment. Dr. Kirtland, of Ohio, has produced several new seedlings which promise to supersede the old well known kinds in quality, with the great advantage of being hardy; should tarther experiments confirm this promise, they will be an invaluable addition to our at present limited list of reliable cherries. The cause of the failure of both able cherries. The cause of the failure of both cherries and plums is not that they are not capable of resisting a low temperature when the season's growth is mature, but because they mature their growth early and frequently cast their leaves in August, after which time should the sesson be warm

August, after which time should the season be warm and moist, the flow of sap is resumed after a few weeks of rest, rendering the young wood and buds peculiarly susceptible to injury from freezing.

Cherries are propagated by budding on stocks of the Mazzard, a wild European variety, producing small black fruit, or on the Mahaleb, a dwarfish variety, producing very small bitte: fruit. The latter variety has but lately been used here as a stock, and free certificated in the season the season was the season to be season. and from certain peculiarities it possesses, those who have tried it are led to hope that it may be better suited to the South than the Mazzard, upon which hitherto nearly all the finer kinds of cherries have been worked and which have proved little better than fellows.

than failures. than failures.

The quality particularly relied on in the Mahalelis its dwarfish habit and the fact that it retains its leaves till very late in the season, thus keeping up the growth through our long summers, with less vigor, producing less succulent and better matured wood, capable of resisting the rigors of winter, because the tendency to an autumnal growth is cause the tendency to an autumnal growth is avoided. The cherry is particularly liable to injury from the rays of the sun when the trunk and large branches are exposed to them. To shield it from in-

jury it should be made to branch low.

The Mahaleb stock is found to impart to the the tendency to extend its season's growth and the retention of its foliage. It also checks its excessive vigor. If, therefore, it be planted in rather thin soil and protected from injury from the sun by its own foliage, we may expect to grow cherries here to perfection. The Mshaleb does not fully dwarf the tree. They grow to a sufficient size for orchard culture, and, if planted fifteen feet npart, they will

n occupy all the ground. fruit and for the pureose of making wine calls for somewhat different management. As both objects are of con-iderable interest to our State both from the adaptedness of our soil and climate, each will be briefly noticed, though for the vineyard culture of the grape it would transcend the limits of an essay of this kind to undertake anything more than to urge its importance upon all who have high rolling lands in the rich limestone regions of the State. Those who intend to plant vineyards will of course anyplay experienced upon if they have not them. employ experienced ineu, if they have not them-selves the requisite knowledge. There are several valuable works on this subject, which should be carefully studied before embarking extensively in grape culture. It is very important to start right. It may not be amiss to say that wine is destined to come an important item in Kentucky products at no distant day. Those who have suitable lands, and intend to embark in this culture, should profit by the experience of others, and prepare their soil by deep trenching, otherwise they must not expect a permanent and profitable vineyard. This is abun-

a permanent and prohable vineyard. This is abundantly proved by all experience. Trenching is the most expensive as well as the most important requisite to successful grape culture.

Grapes are propagated by cuttings of last season's growth, cut in lengths of three bnds or joints, the butts cut square and just below a bud. Autumn is the best time to make cuttings. They may be tied into bundles and buried till the huds swell in the spring, and then set out in nursery rows three feet apart and about six inches in the row; or they may be set out where they are to grow in the vine-yard, setting two cuttings at each place. In this case, a stake should be set, where the vine is to grow, and the two cuttings placed with their tops close to the stake and their lower ends setting from the stake in the direction of the rows at an angle of about 45 degrees, so that, if both grow,

be removed without injuring the roots of the other. Where grown for fruit for the dessert, grapes may be plauted in rich, deeply trenched soil, eight feet apart, in rows ten feet apart. They will require no trellis for two years. A good trellis may be made by setting 9 feet cedar posts, 24 feet apart (anchoring the end posts by a cross piece in the ground) and three or four strands of No. 9 wire, at equa distances apart, the lowest about eighteen inches from the ground, and the upper one at the top of the posts, securing the wire to the end posts with strong staples or large-headed spikes, and to the interme-diate posts by staples of the same size wire. This will be found neater, more permanent, and more convenient than a wooden trellis. The higher the vines are trained from the ground the better. The first year they may be allowed to grow without much care, except good and clean culture. The second year, cut off all but two buds, and, after the shoots from them are sufficiently grown to be out shoots from them are sufficiently grown to be out of danger of being broken off hy the wind, break off the weakest of them. The following autumn, cut the remaining shoots hack to three or four huds, and in the spring allow the two strongest to grow. Train them on the trellis, and keep off all laterals, forming two clean canes four or five feet long. After they have made this growth they will require ter they have made this growth, they will require no more attention till fall, when they should be cut hack to three or four feet; and, if you intend to train the vines in a regular shape on the trellis, lay them along the lower wires of the trellis and allow the shoots to grow up, the following season, at the distance of about a foot apart, and ruh off all other buds. They will now produce a cr fruit, and the future treatment will be to fruit, and the future treatment will be to keep them in their shape by cutting, each seazon, every alternate shoot back to two eyes, and training the shoot from only one of them, so as to produce bearing wood for the next season. An easier method of training the vine is called the "renewal system." To train hy this method, cut off one of the shoots of the second year's growth to two buds, instead of training on the lower wire, and each season produce a clean, solid cane of four or five feet from one of these buds, while the cane of the previous year is producing fruit. No vine should be allowed to produce fruit till the cane of one season's growth is at least half an inch in diameter, and great care must be exercised to prevent over-cropping, as to must be exercised to prevent over-cropping, as to this cause most of the failures in grape growing are to be attributed. When the vine puts out in the spring, train the bearing cane either in a bow or in a serpentine direction to prevent the excessive flow of sap to the extremities. Then pinch out every other bud, allowing the formation of one good shoot, free from laterals. The point to be kept in view in free from laterals. The point to be kept in view in

duced, manure with nothing but ashes. The best grape for out-door culture is the Catawba; next to this the Isabella, then the Blue Cape (generally erroneously called Isabella). The Elsenburgh is a small, pulpless, and very sweet grape. The Lenoir (prononneed Lnn-war) is also worthy a place in the garden of the amateur, as well as several new and promising varieties not yet sufficiently tested, but which promise well. The finer Enropean grapes do not succeed well in Kentucky, except under glass. Some good truit has, however, been produced from these by allowing the vines to trail on the ground. These vines must be covered with earth in winter to prevent them from injury by freezing.

Small Fruits.—At the risk of making this essay tedious, it is thought necessary to speak briefly of the culture of small fruits, because they are of growing importance, and their culture now is of corsiderable importance.

Strawberries grow best in new ground. If planted on old stil, it should be made rich with chip manure and ashes. If stable manure is used, it Cherries .- Such of the finer varieties as have had

ed on old scil, it should be made rich with chip manure and ashes. If stable manure is used, it should be from the cow-house, and well rotted. The ground should be deeply trenched or subsoiled, and the plants set in rows three feet apart, about one foot in the row, and every third row should be a staminate variety, that is, one producing perfect flowers. The runners may be allowed to cover the ground, but not to become crowded. All weeds and grass must be carefully hoed out. The best and largest fruit is produced on pistillate plants, or those that produced flowers with famels corresponding flowers with flowers with the corresponding flowers produce flowers with female organs only. Though some of the newer varieties of staminates produce full crops of large fruit, the Longworth's Prolitic is probably the best of these; then the old standard kind, the Large Early Scarlet, will generally produce a crop with very little culture or attention. These and the lowa or Washington are much need a improvement for the pistillate varieties as above These and the lowa or Washington are much used as impregnators for the pistillate varieties, as above directed. Of the pistillates, the best for general culture are prohably llovey's Seedling, Burr's New Pine, McAvoy's Superior Hudson, Jamey's Seedling, and Neck Pine. The culture of Strawberries is very profitable near large cities. When grown in large quantities for market, they are kept clean by the use of the cultivator, with hut little hand-weeding or hoe work. Strawberries should be renewed every three or four years by setting out new beds as the three or four years by setting out new beds as the old plants become unproductive. For forming new beds, the most vigorous of the new plants should be selected. Raspberries do well on similar soil to that required

the strawberry. They should be trimmed in the fall. The finer kinds are hut half hardy and should be bent down and covered with earth. When trimmed and thus treated large crops are produced. To secure large canes, no more than from four to five should be allowed to grow from each root or stoll, and these should be four feet apart each way. They require clean culture. Every five or six years 1 ew plantations should be set out; they are increased by offsets from the roots. The best kinds for Kentucky, the true Red Antwerp, Fastolff and Ohio Everbearing; the common black and yellow kinds are so hardy and so easily managed that hy many they are preferred. Brinkle's Orange and Belle de Fontenay are new kinds, which, from one season's trial here, are thought to be very superior. They must be further tested before they can be recommended with certainty. The Belle de Fontenay proved more hardy during the last severe winter than any other kind except the common black. Currants are not productive in Kentucky generally. The writer has tried all the new and fine kinds, but with such limited success that he feels disposed to say but little ited success that he feels disposed to say but little about them. The red and white Dutch and Black Naples are the kinds most likely to succeed. If planted in good, rich, deep soil on a steep Northern slope it is thought they might succeed well. Our climate seems too hot and dry for them.

climate seems too hot and dry for them.

Gooseberrles.—Of many varieties tried, the Honghton Seedling is the only one that has given entire satisfaction. A description of this fruit may be found in any of the fruit books. Being free from mildew, which is the hane of the large European varieties, it is hardy and very productive. The same soil and aspect as recommended for the currant will be found best suited to the gooseberry. In conclusion, it is recommended that amateurs pay some attention to our native seedling fruits, and some attention to our native seedling fruits, and plant seeds from the best specimens for the purpose of improving them, and producing varieties adapted to our soil and climate. Annexed is a list of the to our soil and climate. Annexed is a list of the different varieties which, from the experience of several years, and no little assistance from the ex-perience and observation of others, is believed to be best suited to our State.

oest suited to our State.

Apples.—(Somewhat in the order of their ripening)—White Juneting, Yellow Harvest, Carolina Red June, Black's Annette, Rambo, Belleflower, Fall Queen, Newtown Pippin, Winter Pearmain, Winesap, Jonathan, Pryor's Red, Rawle's Januet, Little Paramite. Little Romanite.

Little Romanite.

Peaches.—Troth's Early, Early Tillotson, Early York, Van Zant's Superh, Early Newington. Grosse Mignonne, Royal George, Crawford's Early, Brevoort's Morris, Morris's White, Rodman's Cling, Crawford's Late, Old Mixon, Columbia, Leopold, Lemon Cling, Catharine, Sweet Spanish Malacoton, White Heath, Smock's Late Free.

Pears —Madaleine, B'oodgood, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Seckle, Louise Bon de Jersev, Flemish Beauty, Glout Morceau, Pass Colmar, Winter Nells.

Pears on Quince for Decarfs.—Duchess de Angouleme, Louise Bon de Jersey, Bartlett (in some localities), Belle Lucrative, Glout Morceau, Buffum.

Plums.—Washington, Jefferson, Smith's Orleans, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Coe's Golden Drop, Green Gage, Yellow Egg.

Gage, Yellow Egg.

Cherries. — Kentish or Early Richmond, May Duke, Elton, Graffion or Yellow Spanish, Black Tartarian, Napoleon Bigarrean, American Amber, and the Ohio Seedlings of Dr. Kirtland to test their qualities.

Apricots.-Early Golden, Roman, Hameskirke, Moorepark, Peach. Necturines.—Early Newington, Boston, Eluge.

DIED.

In this city on Friday night last, Mr. SETH CABUTH, for nerly of Allen county, Ky.

BLEACHED COTTONS—2 cases in good qualities just received by 1f5 ickl C. DUVALL & CO. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS TOOLS of every description for sale wholesale and retail by fli&b A. McBRIDE 69 Third st.

PARTY TRANSPORT Spurgeon s Sermons.

A NEW supply received this day. F. A. CRUMP.

Harper for February.

A NEW supply of Harpers' Monthly for February just received by express.

j29 j&b

F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

Olshausen.

OLSHAUSEN'S COMMENTARIES. Five volumes of this valuable work can now be had at 84 Fourth street. \$2 vol. Sold together or separately.

J29 J&D F. A. CRU P.

VALENTINES.

A LARGE supply of Comic and Sentimental, many of them rich and beautiful. The trade supplied at very low rates. j29 j&b F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st. DISPLAY

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES
M. C. RAMSEY'S,
Main street

CORAL ROSES, TULIPS. HARVEST QUEEN, AND GRAPE FULL SETS, Of the most beautiful designs, just received, which we invite the ladies to call and examine.

j26 l&b JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st.

Dissolution. THE partnership heretofore existing between F. A. CRUMP and J. II. WELSII was this day dis-olved by mutusi consent. F. A. Crump is authorized to settle all debts of the concern and collect all amounts due to the same.

Jan. 23, 1858.

J. H. WELSH.

New Arrangement.

R. A. CRUMP will continue, on his own account, the BOOK and STATIONERY business at the old stand, No. 84 Fourth street, near Market. Thankful for all past favors, he solicite a continuance of a l former patrona, being determined to ment the same by keeping a superior stock and selling the same on accommodating terms. Mr. Kirk will remain in the house as usual.

J. S. J. C. D. L. C. D. L.

C'ENTS' SOFT HATS, for traveling and business pur posse, in great variety at j16 jdb PRATHER & SMITH'S, 455 Main et,

M. B. SWAIN, Merchant Tailor

FOURTH STREET, Under Masonic Temple,

LOUISVILLE, KY Graham for March.

THIS popular monthly for March is received by CRUMP, 84 Fourth st. WE ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS or the money. Every description of Soft Hate, for the money. Every description of Soft Hate Caps, &c., can be had of f13 j&b PRATHER & SMITH.

A FEW SETS OF LADIES' AND MISSES'
FURS left, which we are offering below cost for
cash. Call and examine at 455 Main street,
fi3 j&b PRATHER & SMITH.

SILK OR MOLESKIN HATS can be bought from \$ 50 up from the manufacturers, 455 Main atreet, fig. i&b PRATHER & SMITH. GEO. A. OWEN. ...ALVIN WOOD

OWEN & WOOD HAVE in store, and from this date will be receiving, their Spring supplies of BOOTS and SHOES, which, as beretofore, they have had made to order by the best manufacturers in Philadelphiaud Boston, which they will sell at very low prices for cash.

OWEN & WOOD, 455 Market st., fl1 &b one door above Third.

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c. C. DUVALL & CO., No. 537 Main street.

HAVE NOW IN STORE A GOOD ASSORTMENT
of all grades of Carpeting, comprising the best pat.

Rich Velvet Tapestry Carpets; Rich Velvet Brussels Tapestry Carpets; English and American Brussels do; Imperial 3-ply and 3-ply do; Flue Ingrain do; Axminster, Chenille, and Tufted Rugs.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS from 3 to 21 feet wide. Just received several sheet of bean-tiful designs, which we cut to suit purchasers.

RICH CURTAIN GOODS, embracing every variety of material, with Trimmings to match, dc.
Strangers visiting the city who contemplate furnishing heir bouses with any of the above goods will find n one louse a large and well-assorted slock of every article deseastly to comfort and elegance, which we offer at the lowest prices.

C. DUVALL & CO., fill j&b 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

LADIES' MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S Gum Overshoes, Sandals, &c. OWEN & WOOD, fill&b 45 Market st. f11 j&b

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LE BON TON. Tills beautiful book of tashlons for February is just received.

fil j&b F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st. 4

COMIC VALENTINES To suit all tastes and professions. We have a large stock from which you can make selections.

11 j&b F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth street.

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CALF AND KIP BOOTS, pump sole, a No. 1 article, just received and for sale OWEN & WOOD'S, fill j&b 455 Markel st.

New Books at A. Davidson's Store. New Books at A. Davidson's Store.
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The Greyson Letters; edited by Henry Rogers. \$125.
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1 25.

The Plant Hunters, or adventures among the Himalaya loundsine, by Capt. Mayne Reid. Heustrated. 75c. Get Money, by Mrs. L. C. Tuttlill. 55c. History of Peter the Great, Czar of Russia. 75c. Marcus, or the Boy-Tamer. 65c. Knowledge of God, by Dr. Breckluridge. \$2. Fresh

upply. For sale by f10 j&b A. DAVIDSON, Third street, near Market A New Book for the Million.

A New Book for the Million.

The Reason Why: a careful collection of many hundreds of Reasons for Things which, though generally believed, are imperfectly understood; by the author of 'luquire Within.' Si.

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A new supply of Nothing to Eat and Nothing to Say. Price 50c. each.

Hide and Seek, a Novel, by the author of the Dead Secret.

THAT PLAIN NEAT CASSIMERE HAT, which looks so well in all kinds of weather, and is so light, countortable, and dressy that the wearer is always in a good humor with himself and everybody, is only to be had at the manufactures, 19 j&b HAYES & C AIG.

ONE SET OF RUSSIAN SABLE AND several of Stone Martin still on hand and for sale at two-thirds of their real value. But these goods are on consignment we will return them to New York if not disposed of soon.

19 j&b
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A THREE-DOLLAR SILK HAT, very neat and genteel, will be found at f9j&b HAYES & CRAIG'S.

THAT FOUR-DOLLAR SILK HAT at HAYES & CRAIG'S is superior to anything of the kind found in the Eas or elsewhere.

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FRENCH MOLESKIN HATS of the latest Parisian mode are now to be had of 19 j&b HAYES & CRAIG.

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LUPIN'S super Rombazine;
Do do Muslin de Laine;
Super qualities of Canton Cloths;
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Fine English Prints, lead and black and solid;
Black and white Crape Collars and Sleeves;
Black Silk Glove and Hosiery;
Love and Crape Vells;
Black and white English and Italian Crapes;
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Black Ginghams and Delleges;
Black Gordened Handkerchiefs, &c.;
All of which we are offering upon the most reasonable terms
MARTIN & PENTON,
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HEAVY NEGRO DRILLS;
PLAID COTTONS;
IHEAVY BROWN COTTONS;
SUPER BLEACHED COTTONS;
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A full amply inst received and for sale love. WHITE AND CHECKS.
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A full supply just received and for sale low at
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96 Fourth st.

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3 cases plaid Cottons;

3 bales heavy Plantation Cottons; just received by

5 j&b

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New Books.

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